FBIS DAILY REPORT

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UN SPEECH BY FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV

AU071514 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Oct 82 pp 1-5

[Speech delivered by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria,at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly in New York on 4 October 1982]

[Text] United Nations, 4 Oct (BTA) -- Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly session, made his statement this morning.

Welcomed with interest and attention by the General Assembly, Petur Mladenov set forth the constructive stand and policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on important issues of international life in our era. He stated as follows:

Comrade chairman, I cordially congratulate you on your election to the highranking post of chairman of the 37th UN General Assembly session and I wish you success in your responsible work. It is a particular pleasure for me to welcome you as a representative of the Hungarian People's Republic, a country with which the People's Republic of Bulgaria has relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation in the interests of both peoples, in the interests of peace and socialism.

The Bulgarian delegation addresses sincere congratulations to Mr Xavier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations and expresses its readiness to cooperate with him in fulfilling his highranking and important mission.

Comrade chairman, at the center of attention of the 37th UN General Assembly session are once more vitally important problems concerning the elimination of the danger of destructive nuclear war, of stopping the arms race and liquidating the hotbeds of international tension. This is quite natural. In conformity with its goals and tasks the world organization has always devoted its greatest care to the most important problems of our time. The prevailing opinion, however, is -- and this has been confirmed by the session's hitherto accomplished work -- that there is no more topical and no more urgent problem today, that there is no more essential and no more humanitarian concern today -- than the problem and the concern about the preservation of world peace and about its consolidation. This is accordance with the interests of the peoples. All peoples in the world are asking for it.

With great concern, however, we have to state, that the international situation continued to deteriorate in recent years and that it is becoming explosively dangerous. The threat of nuclear disaster is becoming increasingly real. The arms race is being intensifed. Negotiations on a number of questions of vital importance for peace and security are stagnating and some of them have not marked any progress for several years.

The policy of sanctions and "diktat" undermines international economic cooperation and exerts a seriously negative impact upon political relations among states.

The existing hotbeds of tension not only are far from being liquidated, but are assuming even more dangerous proportions and new such hotbeds are added to existing ones.

In the Middle East the wounds inflicted upon the soil of Lebanon have not yet healed. This country has been the victim of a barbaric aggression. The world is shaken by the crimes of the ruling stratum in Tel Aviv, crimes which would not have been possible without the support of Israel's powerful "strategic ally." Violating the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations, Israel subjected thousands of innocent Lebanese and Palestinians to annihilation. The mass killings of defenseless children, women and old people in the Palestinian camps are monuments to vandalism.

I would like to declare from this high rostrum that the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and all Bulgarian people most resolutely denounce such true actions of genocide.

The racist regime in the South African Republic is intensifying its aggressive actions against the independent neighbor states. It is pursuing its illegal occupation of Namibia, whose people, under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership, have for years now been struggling with manly courage for the implementation of their rights of self-determination and independence. Pretoria and its protectors persist in avoiding the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and continue to link the question of Namibia's independence to preliminary conditions, which represent a gross interference into the domestic affairs of sovereign Angola.

The tension in Latin America and in the Caribbean continues. Political and economic pressure is being exerted against Cuba, Nicaragua and other states and the intention of resorting to military force is not even being concealed.

An objective analysis of the facts unequivocally shows that the reason for this critical situation in international affairs is the actions of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, and above all, of certain U.S. circles. Having rejected the policy of detente, the imperialists adopted a trend toward drastic acceleration of military preparations and, toward super-rearmament, with a view to disrupting the strategic military balance existing between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and achieving military superiority and worldwide hegemony. In their striving to implement their ambitions the imperialists are driving toward total confrontation with the socialist community countries.

The use of force has always been a characteristic trait of the policy of imperialism. The most characteristic feature of the present militarist trend adopted by imperialism is the fact that it is assuming a provocative nature and that it is becoming increasingly aggressive, that it is increasingly relying upon nuclear weapons as a political instrument. As a result of all this, concepts and doctrines are being officially proclaimed, in which the opportunity of inflicting a "first nuclear strike" is envisaged and the possibility of "limited nuclear war" and of a "protracted nuclear war" is implied. Such doctrines and concepts are specified and implemented in large-scale programs on the general strengthening of the U.S. and NATO military power and on a drastic increase of strategic aggressive weapons, of nuclear and conventional arms. The plans for deploying new U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of Western Europe are well known and their implementation would greatly increase the danger of a nuclear conflict. A NATO program on nuclear rearmament is in progress which envisages the increase of stockpiled nuclear arms with tremendous quantities of weapons and ammunitions. New types of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons are being developed, such as neutron and binary-chemical weapons. Space military systems are being worked out. Attempts are underway to involve the states of different areas of the world in the military preparations of imperialism.

In contradiction with the agreements reached, with the Final Act of Helsinki, in contradiction with the juridical and moral norms on relations among states, gross attempts are made to interfere in the socialist countries' domestic affairs and to create obstacles for their development; economic sanctions and restrictions in trade with the socialist countries are being applied. "The crusade" against the countries of the socialist community, as it is called by its initiators includes psychological warfare as well, and political as well as material and political support for counterrevolutionary and diversionist actions. It pursues the goal of destroying socialism as a social system and as an ideology.

History has known more than one such plan since 1917, the inglorious conclusion of which is well known.

The hegemonist actions of imperialism against the developing countries is being intensified, and against those in particular, which are fighting for their national and social liberation, against those who do not wish to subject themselves to foreign "diktat" and who are defending their right to political and economic independence, against those who have rich natural resources, or have an important strategic position.

It is difficult to find an area of the world which the United States has not declared a zone of "vital interest," and in addition to this, the United States claims the right to "defend" these "interests" by all means, including the use of force. It is well known who it is that is keeping up the tension in many parts of the world by sending "armadas" and special Rapid Deployment Forces. It is known who is establishing military bases in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the socialist countries and of other democratic states. It is well known who interferes in domestic affairs of sovereign states, and who is supporting reactionary and dictatorial regimes in a number of countries.

This policy of acting from a position of strength is creating particular tension. It makes the political, economic, cultural and other relations difficult and it is exacerbating existing relations among states, but it also essentially represents a serious threat to peace and world security.

The outcome of the struggle, however, is by no means decided in advance to the advantage of militarism and hegemonism. The threat of war is real, but war is not inevitable. Peace is threatened but it is far from being doomed to failure. It can and must be saved. For there are forces in the world which are capable of resisting the policy of aggression and which are worthily playing their peacemaker role for the sake of life and progress.

The countries of the socialist community are in the vanguard of these forces. An important role is played by the majority of nonaligned countries and by those Western states which cherish peace and which are appreciating the results of detente. All peoples are participating in this powerful front of peace-loving spirit and this is confirmed by the unprecedented antiwar movement throughout the world.

Loyal to their principled and consistent foreign policy the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist community countries are guided by the firm resolve that there is no more vitally important task than to guarantee the world's peaceful development. From this stand and with this understanding they consider it their supreme duty through coordinated activities and active efforts to do everything within their power and to continue to do so, in order to prevent nuclear war and liquidate the danger emanating from it.

This means to put an end to the arms race and to take up true disarmament in the nuclear arms sector and also as regards other mass destruction means. It means to restore, to pursue and to intensify the process of detente and to consolidate mutual trust among countries; it means, with joint efforts, perseveringly and patiently to seek, through negotiations, the solutions to questions which are undermining international security and it means to create a favorable atmosphere for the direct East-West dialogue, as well as to resolve the problems of the developing countries, to develop international relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The initiatives and proposals submitted by the socialist countries confirm their readiness to serve the cause of peace and security.

The USSR peace program serves this goal as well.

The decision of the USSR not to be the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons also serves this goal. If other states, as well, were to assume such a commitment it would practically mean the banning of nuclear arms and it would mean optimally to reduce the probability of a nuclear conflict conflagration.

The proposal to sign a worldwide treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations also serves this goal.

The proposal that the leading NATO and Warsaw Pact organs should issue declarations that they will not expand the spheres of actions of their alliances to Asia, Africa and Latin America serves this goal as well.

The proposals submitted 2 days ago from this high rostrum -- namely to accelerate the preparation and signing of an agreement on full and universal banning of nuclear arms tests, to declare a moratorium on any kind of nuclear explosions including those for peaceful purposes, to declare the destruction of peaceful nuclear projects by conventional arms as equal to a nuclear attack -- all these proposals also serve this goal.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates the contribution of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement to the settlement of the urgent and acute problems which the world is facing today. We will pursue our efforts in expanding cooperation with the nonaligned countries in the struggle against imperialism, for the consolidation of peace and security, for disarmament and detente and for the reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, for the consolidation of the independence and sovereignty of the newly liberated states and for the liquidation of the last remnants of colonialism, necolonialism and apartheid.

We respect the stand of those Western states and government leaders who are well aware of the fact that a nuclear war, regardless of how it is planned and how it is called by its strategists, will not stop at the borders of the neutral countries, that such a war would be madness and that it would mean the end of human civilization. A specific expression of political realism and common sense was the declaration adopted at the 36th UN General Assembly on preventing nuclear disaster, in which it is stressed that states and statesmen who would be the first to have recourse to the use of nuclear weapons would commit the most serious crime against mankind. It is our profound conviction that peace must become the cause and concern of everyone. Only with a consistent struggle, with coordinated and resolute actions of all progressive forces, whose potential is tremendous, will peace be guaranteed in a lasting and reliable manner.

As-Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, recently stated: "Nothing should prevent those parties, organizations, movements and individuals who are aware of the great threat of a nuclear war for mankind from participating in the struggle for peace and against nuclear danger.

Comrade chairman, we confirm our stand that there is no road at all to the settlement of any international problem whosoever apart from the road of negotiations. The seventies have proved, although with certain difficulties, that with good will and realism, while strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security of the countries, it is possible to achieve important international agreements, even on such an extraordinary complicated question as the limitation of strategic weapons. Of course, there is no question of negotiations which serve as a cover for the arms race, but of an honest and businesslike dialogue likely to produce specific, positive results. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always been and will always be in favor of such an approach. We should treat such crucial problems of our time as peace and security only with a noble sense responsibility. Our country considers that the negotiations now underway should be intensified so that they may produce specific results. We hope that the Madrid meeting will be successfully concluded and will adopt a decision on convening a conference on measures of mutual trust and on disarmament in Europe. This makes it necessary for all participating states to adopt a constructive attitude. This also applies to the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, to the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe as well as to the SALT talks.

In our opinion we must devote optimal efforts to the liquidation of the hotbeds of tension. It is necessary to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem as soon as possible. We think that Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's proposed plan, with which the basic stands expressed at the Arab conference in Fes coincides, envisages all necessary measures for liquidating this dangerous hotbed of tension. The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the idea of convening an international conference on the comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem in which all interested sides should participate on a basis of equal rights, including the PLO which is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

We have declared on several occasions and we still declare ourselves in favor of stopping the war between Iran and Iraq, in favor of settling controversial questions between the two countries by peaceful means.

Our country further adheres to its principled stand in connection with the solution of the Cyprus problem in the interests of both the Turkish and Greek Cypriots and in preserving the independence, territorial integrity and political nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

We declare ourselves in favor of the full independence of Namibia in conformity with the decisions of the UN Organization.

The vital interests of the peoples in Southeast Asia demand that the political realities in that area should be acknowledged, and that the interference of the imperialist and hegemonist forces in these peoples' domestic affairs should be stopped, that attempts to pit these countries against each other should be averted. What these people need are peace, stability and cooperation. The constructive proposals submitted by the three Indochinese countries -- the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea -- are aimed at the achievement of this goal precisely and we entirely support these efforts.

The efforts aimed at transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in accordance with the decisions of the UN Organization must be pursued.

We support the proposal of the DPRK on a peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

As for the problem that emerged in the South Atlantic, which is actually a decolonization problem, in our opinion it should be solved justly through negotiations in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly.

Comrade Chairman, in expressing our appreciation for the important role of the United Nations in preserving peace and in consolidating security throughout the world, we are supporting the proposal submitted by the secretary general of the United Nations to convene a session of the Security Council at the highest level in order to discuss the ways and means of enhancing its activities and in order to achieve the goals of the world organization.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting and will continue to conduct a policy of peace, understanding and cooperation among the peoples of the world. I can cite as an example for this the program of the 12th BCP Congress for the consolidation of detente and for the development of good-neighborly relations on the Balkans, as well as Comrade Todor Zhivkov's proposals in connection with the transformation of our peninsula into a nuclear-free zone which is in accordance with the UN goals.

The international atmosphere urgently demands from all of us to join in specific actions and active efforts in order to avert nuclear disaster and stop the arms race, in order to extinguish the hotbeds of tension and to achieve a triumph of peace, in order to guarantee international security and the peoples' peaceful future. I would like to assure you that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to contribute to the effort of the UN Organization in achieving these goals.

Thank you for your attention!

FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE ENDS IN SOFIA 8 OCTOBER

AU081533 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 8 (BTA) -- The 13th regional conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization for Europe ended here today. The conference started on October 4, this year.

Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the conference and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, delivered the closing speech.

He expressed satisfaction that the discussions during the conference have touched on the most essential lines of the FAO strategy, pertaining to the creation of preconditions for the development of agriculture in the world.

The speaker pointed out that new possibilities for cooperation have been revealed, both between the countries of the European region and between other countries.

"The major questions discussed, as well as the whole work of the 13th regional FAO conference for Europe is a contribution to the implementation of the noble tasks and creative FAO goals, for solving the cardinal issues on which mankind's supplying with food depends", underlined in conclusion Mr Aleksandur Petkov.

The delegates decided to hold the 14th regional FAO conference for Europe in Iceland, in 1984.

UNCTAP SEMINAR ENDS IN SOFIA 8 OCTOBER

AU091414 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 9 (BTA) -- The developing states have currency difficulties. They experience shortage of qualified labour. Their relations with the advanced capitalist states are unstable. This is the reason because of which the cooperation between the European socialist countries and the Third World countries is of great importance for the realization of the socioeconomic programmes of the latters, and of great political importance. This is so because the cooperation of the two groups of states is based on mutual advantage and equality.

These stands were expressed by the participants in the seminar on the theme "The development of trade and economic relations between the European socialist states and the developing countries", which ended here yesterday. The four-day seminar was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian chamber of trade and industry. It was part of the technical cooperation programme along lines of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Representatives of more than 20 African states, including Togo, Mali, Gabon, Zimbabwe, the Upper Volta, Nigeria, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the Central African Republic took part in it. There were also representatives of the ministries of foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Representatives of the UNCTAD Secretariat and the UN Economic Commission for Africa also took part in the work of the seminar.

Bulgaria maintains trade and economic relations with more than 70 states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It could be pointed out that Bulgaria's trade with the Third World countries (last year it amounted to two milliard 200 million dollars) has been marking an average annual increase of more than 19 per cent, which is a considerably higher index than that of the average annual growth of the Bulgarian foreign trade. Discussed were also issues of the industrial, economic and technological cooperation.

Papers were read by the representatives of the other European socialist states.

At a meeting with representatives of about 20 Bulgarian firms were discussed some concrete questions of the economic relations.

Closing the seminar, Mr Spas Geo▪giev, deputy-minister of the Bulgarian foreign trade, underlined that Bulgaria will continue to create all the necessary conditions for the activation of economic relations with the Third World countries.

REPORTAGE ON WORKING VISIT OF CPSU'S DOLGIKH

Meets Zhivkov, Luncheon Given

AU051446 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] On 5 October Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Vladimir Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee member and Central Committee secretary, who is on a working visit to Bulgaria. During the meeting which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on some questions pertaining to further developing the comprehensive cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, a luncheon was given for Comrade Dolgikh. It was attended by comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev. The luncheon was also attended by (Boris Pyatishev), USSR charge d'affaires in Bulgaria.

Visits Stara Zagora Plants

AU062019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] On 6 October Vladimir Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, visited Stara Zagora Okrug. He was accompanied by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee and Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics.

Comrade Vladimir Dolgikh and those accompanying him had meetings with the collectives of the (Porobotika) scientific-industrial combine, the Stara Zagora plant for memory devices and the Kazanluk plant for hydraulic equipment. They were briefed on the tasks implemented by these leading plants of our machine building, electronics and hydraulics industries on the basis of the long-range program on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR.

Comrade Vladimir Dolgikh visited the monument of the Stara Zagora defenders and the Shipka and Bozludzha monuments.

Later Vladimir Dolgikh arrived in Varna. At the airport he was cordially greeted by Dimitur Popov, Varna Okrug BCP first secretary.

Talks with Filipov

AU071809 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] On 7 October Comrade Grisha Filipov received Vladimir Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, who is on a working visit to Bulgaria. They discussed a number of issues related to further effectively developing and enriching the cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR and strengthening the economic integration in light of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and 26th CPSU Congress. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Ognyan Doynov and (Boris Pyatishev), USSR charge d'affaires in Bulgaria.

Departs From Sofia

AU091510 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Summary] "At the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Vladimir Dolgikh, CPSU Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 5 to 8 October."

Vladimir Dolgikh has met various leaders and visited many enterprises in the country. A wide range of issues were discussed related to the party management of industry and to the further development of the comprehensive economical cooperation between our two countries.

"At Sofia airport the dear guest was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, chiefs of departments and other highranking officials at the BCP Central Committee."

CEAUSESCU ARRIVES ON VISIT, MET BY LEADERS

AU120930 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0858 GMT on 12 October announces that a live relay on the arrival of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania will begin in a "short while" from the Sofia airport.

At 0908 GMT the live relay begins. The announcer describes the "lively atmosphere" at the airport as well as the decorations and banners. Todor Zhivkov and "leaders" as well as the numerous citizens are reported present. At 0909 GMT "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, steps down from the aircraft and is greeted by Todor Zhivkov." Pioneers offer flowers. A military band is heard playing and the ceremonial march of the honor guard from the Sofia garrison begins. The national anthems of the two countries are then played, orders are issued by the officer in command and Ceausescu is reported to be inspecting and greeting the troops.

Todor Zhivkov introduces the Bulgarian leaders to Ceausescu. They are identified as follows: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgia Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov. Members of the Romanian Embassy and officers and generals from the Bulgarian Army are then greeted by Ceausescu. The announcer dwells on the friendship between the two leaders who "regularly brief each other" and on the alliance of the two countries in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Economic exchange between the two countries is also mentioned.

Romanian Pioneers living in Sofia then present flowers to the two leaders, as cheering crowds are heard.

Ceausescu and Zhivkov then proceed to the main building of Sofia airport where another ceremonial march of Sofia garrison soldiers begins and military marches are played.

At this point the announcer expresses the hope that the talks between the two leaders will be successful. The live relay ends at 0930 GMT with no speeches being made.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV SEND TELEGRAM TO GDR LEADERS

AU081541 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the GDR, as well as to all working people in the GDR, the most sincere, fraternal greetings and congratulations on the 33d anniversary of the GDR.

Created under difficult historical circumstances and as a result of the victory of the Soviet Union over German Hitler-fascism, overcoming many difficulties, the GDR has grown and asserted itself as the first German state of peasants and workers, as a strong fortress of socialism and peace.

Under the leadership of the SED, with constructive labor and with the assistance of the USSR, in closest cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, the working people in the GDR have achieved remarkable successes in all fields of socialist construction in the last 33 years. These successes and the consistent pursuit of a peace-loving foreign policy have been widely recognized throughout the world and have greatly increased the international prestige of your socialist motherland.

We note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation among our parties, countries and peoples are expanding and being intensified on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in conformity with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed on 14 September 1977. Side by side with the other states of the socialist community -- the member-states of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR are contributing to the struggle against the forces of imperialism and war, for the consolidation of unity and power of the socialist community, for the preservation of peace throughout the world.

On the occasion of the national holiday of the GDR, we wish the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers and you personally, dear comrades, even greater new successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, in building a developed socialist society in the GDR and for the prosperity of your motherland as well as successes in the common struggle for the triumph of peace and socialism.

LILOV RECEIVES SED'S ERICH MUECKENBERGER

AU071808 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] On 7 October Comrade Aleksandur Lilov met Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the SED Central Committee on Party Control, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. During the talk which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed matters pertaining to the cooperation between the BCP and SED.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SET UP WITH SFRY

AU072023 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 7 (BTA) -- Today a Bulgaro-Yugoslav chamber was set up by the necessity which has been dictated by the qualitatively new stage in which the two countries' economic relations are in the present moment. This view is shared by Mr Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and by Mr Straso Hristov, chairman of the economic chamber of Yugoslavia. They signed an agreement on its setting up.

When regarding the qualitatively new stage the Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic relations we must have in mind that the two countries have assigned themselves the ambitious task for the 1981-1985 period trade to amount to about 3 milliard 100 million dollars. This is two and a half times more as compared with what was achieved in the previous five-year period. Here it should be mentioned also the striving for extending the joint production, the joint appearance in the markets of third countries, for activating the techno-scientific cooperation. Common is the wish for deepening the existing and establishing new relations in the mechanical engineering, the electronic and electrotechnical engineering, the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and shipbuilding. The newly found joint chamber is called to assist the solving of these tasks.

Bulgaro-Yugoslav chamber will contribute to the increase of the exchange of information of the two countries' economic development, to the possibilities of the market, to the investment policy, etc. Commissions and working groups which will deal with the different concrete matters will be set up with the chamber.

The chamber will have bases in Sofia and Belgrade and its members can be organizations of the two countries concerned with the development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic cooperation.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SFRY

AU081823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council led by Pencho Kubadinski, which had paid a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the president of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of SAWPY, has returned home.

EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU122104 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 12 Oct 82

["Fruitful Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 12 BTA -- Cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the sphere of agricultural science is expanding and deepening. Twelve Bulgarian and 13 Soviet agricultural institutes exchange knowhow and information, engage in joint research into the breeding of grain crops, work out projects for programmed yields in plant breeding, especially in grain production, and selection programmes for animal husbandry.

A joint session was held here today of the Presidium of the agricultural academy of Bulgaria and a Soviet agricultural delegation, led by the chairman of the "V.I. Lenin", all-union academy for agricultural sciences Academician Petr Vavilov.

Highly assessed was the ascending cooperation between the two countries in the agricultural sciences. Outlined were the prospects for development in this sphere.

The chairman of the Bulgarian agricultural academy, corresponding member Professor Doctor Tseno Khinkovski, expressed satisfaction with the help rendered by the Soviet science to the Bulgarian agricultural science and production. He underlined that the results of the current visit of the Soviet delegation will mark the start of a new stage of a still more effective use of the two countries' scientific potential.

Academician Petr Vavilov told of the successful work of the Soviet scientists.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV TO VISIT SWITZERLAND

AU111918 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, Oct 11 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Petur Mladenov will pay an official visit to Switzerland in the second half of October, this year, at the invitation of Mr Pierre Aubert, federal counsellor and head of the federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation.

STROUGAL SIGNS CREDIT ACCORD WITH FINLAND 12 OCT

LD121432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, who is on an official visit in Finland, today acquainted himself with the construction of Helsinki and visited some industrial plants in its vicinity. Accompanied by Raimo Ilaskivi, mayor of Helsinki, he toured the building site of a new housing development in the city's Pasila quarter which is a testimony to the advanced level and high degree of functionality of modern Finnish architecture. The Czechoslovak guests also visited the new Helsinki subway.
Lumomir Strougal's visit continued in the Neles engineering works belonging to the Rauma-Repola concern, which is the third largest enterprise in Finland. Jouko Koskinen, chairman of the board of directors, briefed the Czechoslovak guests about the production program and technical innovations planned. The concern supplies between 10,000 and 15,000 tons of viscose cellulose to Czechoslovakia's paper mills and exports to Czechoslovakia machinery and equipment for cellulose and paper plants. Lumomir Strougal and his entourage also visited the Helsinki headquarters of the Nokia company which specializes in modern electronics. The company has this year developed a new control system for the woodprocessing and paper industry and one of the first systems has been bought for South Bohemian Paper Works in Vetrni.

In the presence of Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, a credit agreement was signed in Helsinki today between Finnish Export Credit Limited and the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank. The document provides for raising the credit framework from $2 million to 10 million to finance Finnish exports to Czechoslovakia, in particular of capital goods.

Returns to Prague

LD122016 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal returned here Tuesday from an official visit to Finland which took place at the invitation of his Finnish counterpart Kalevi Sorsa.

CHNOUPEK CONCLUDES UN VISIT, DEPARTS NEW YORK

LD122346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who led the Czechoslovak delegation at the 37th UN General Assembly session has ended his stay in New York and left by air for home.

INDRA CONFERS WITH MEXICAN PRESIDENT 9 OCTOBER

LD100846 Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico (CETEKA correspondent) -- The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, led by Alois Indra, federal assembly chairman and Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, was received here yesterday by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Alois Indra highly appreciated Mexico's principled policy at international forums, especially with regard to Central America and the Caribbean area. The Mexican president stressed that the common principles of the Czechoslovak and Mexican foreign policies make it possible to strengthen bilateral relations.

The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation had official talks yesterday with representatives of the congress of the United Mexican States. Deputies of the Federal Chamber stressed the primary importance of the preservation of peace and of the policy of dialogue. The Mexican side expressed its support to Cuba, to the just solution of the situation in El Salvador and Guatemala, and sympathies with the Nicaraguan Sandinist people's revolution.

The Mexican deputies described the establishment of the world socialist community as an important moment for the restoration of political balance, appreciated the level of the Czechoslovak-Mexican relations and confirmed their interest in their further development.

Alois Indra underlined that Czechoslovakia highly appreciates Mexico's progressive foreign policy, especially its effort to solve all problems by negotiations. Senators and deputies of the whole world should centre their effort on the achievement of durable peace and prevention of a nuclear war.

Czechoslovakia supports the Mexican-Venezuelan initiative aimed at normalization of relations between Nicaragua and Honduras, Alois Indra said.

The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation will visit the Mexican State of Puesla today.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE MEMBERS OF SRV JUSTICE MINISTRY

LD111724 Prague CTK in English 1132 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Bratislava -- Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received Monday Vietnamese Minister of Justice Phan Hien to discuss joint procedure of legislative and judicial bodies.

The joint procedure applies to the protection of socialist economy, struggle against anti-social activity, deepening of socialist legality and other spheres.

Legal Agreement Signed

LD130222 Prague CTK in English 2001 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- Czech and Vietnamese ministers of justice, Antonin Kaspar and Phan Hien signed an agreement regulating Czechoslovak-Vietnamese legal relations in the spheres of civil and criminal laws.

The Vietnamese justice delegation ended its stay here today and left for home.

JAKES, BILAK RECEIVE CYPRIOT PARTY DELEGATION

LD122352 Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, received here today a delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), led by a member of its Politburo Ioannis Katsourides and including members of the Central Committee Politburo Georgos Christodoulides and Agamemnon Stavrou.

During their friendly meeting, they exchanged views on the present economic and political development in the world, reviewed the present level of bilateral relations and the possibilities of their further development.

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee also received the Cypriot delegation today, too.

HOFFMANN, GDR'S TISCH HOLD TALKS ON TRADE UNIONS

LD130310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Talks between the delegations of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Free German Trade Union Associaiton opened in Prague today. The delegations are led by the chairmen of the two trade union organizations, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Karel Hoffmann and a member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR State Council, Harry Tisch.

In a friendly cordial talk the two sides exchanged information about the implementation of the conclusions of the trade union congresses and discussed further development of mutual cooperation of the two trade union centers. They stressed the significance of the recent Prague session of the WFTU bureau for the unification of the trade union movement in the struggle for peace and detente.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE GDR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081718 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to GDR"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Oct (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, the following telegram, congratulating them on national day -- the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR:

Dear comrades: In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the government and the people of the CSSR and in our own name, we are sending you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and all people of the GDR warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

We in the CSSR sincerely value the results which the working people of the GDR -- the first worker-peasant state on German soil -- carrying on the progressive traditions of the German communist and workers movement, are achieving under the SED leadership in constructing an advanced socialist society. These successes are the result of the SED's principled policy, of the creative abilities and selfless efforts of the people of the GDR and of the active all-round cooperation which the GDR has been developing with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA framework.

Through its foreign policy of peace, the GDR has won broad recognition and great authority throughout the world. As a firm link of the community of socialist states it significantly participates in the struggle to preserve peace and relax international tension.

We note with pleasure that the all-round fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED and between our socialist states and nations is successfully developing and deepending on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are firmly convinced that these relations will continue to successfully deepen and comprehensively develop in accordance with the conclusions of the congresses of our fraternal parties, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977, whose fifth anniversary we have marked recently.

In this significant day we wish you, dear comrades, and all people of the fraternal GDR many further successes in realizing the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and in the common struggle for the victory of socialism and peace in the world.

SOCIALIST IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE HELD IN CASTA

AU071614 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Oct 82 p 2

[CTK report: "USSR, a Reliable Support: The 2-day All-Slovak Ideological Conference Has Opened"; passages **in uppercase published in boldface**]

[Text] Casta (CTK) -- THE SOVIET UNION -- A RELIABLE SUPPORT IN THE PEOPLES' FIGHT FOR PEACE, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM: THIS IS THE CENTRAL THEME OF THE 2-DAY ALL-SLOVAK IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE WHICH OPENED YESTERDAY IN CASTA. IT WAS ORGANIZED ON THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER AND THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE USSR'S EMERGENCE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SLOVAK COMMUNIST PARTY [CPSL], THE CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S INSTITUTE OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER POLITICAL ACADEMY.

In opening the conference, J. Skoda, head of CPSL Central Committee department, welcomed S. Maryshev, consul of the USSR's Consulate General in Bratislava, and other guests. In his opening address he stressed that THE GREAT OCTOBER AND THE EXPERIENCE ACQUIRED DURING THE 60-YEAR PATH OF BUILDING SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM IN THE USSR ARE AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE OF REVOLUTIONARY INSPIRATION AND INSTRUCTION FOR OUR PARTY IN BUILDING THE ADVANCE SOCIALIST SOCIETY. In the period of preparing and carrying out the celebrations of these significant jubilees we recall the deep roots of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The two countries' alliance represents the irreplaceable guarantee of our political and social certainties, as well as the prospects of the development of our entire society.

The papers read on the first day of the conference dealt with the historic significance of the establishment and existence of the Soviet state; with the principles of Leninist national policy and their implementation in the conditions of Czechoslovakia; and with the questions of real socialism as the most dynamic force of the present.

Today the participants will hear contributions devoted to the advance of the international cooperation between the CPCZ and CPSU; to the general law governing the building of the advanced socialist society; and to the tasks of the international communist movement in the battle for peace and social progress.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES SHORTAGE OF FARM MACHINERY

AU081641 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "The Second Meeting of the CSSR Federal Assembly's House of Nations in Prague; Prerequisites for a Programmed Food Production"]

[Excerpt] In his speech, Deputy M. Hudecek devoted himself to problems connected with ensuring machinery for our agriculture and the food industry. He said, among other things, that last year our agriculture was supposed to get 6,600 tractors, but got only 5,387. A total of 1,380 combines were supposed to be delivered, but the number delivered was in fact 993. Also, the vehicle pool of the agricultural transportation sector does not correspond to the needs of the agricultural production. At present Czechoslovakia holds the last place in the production of agricultural machinery among the CEMA countries, he noted and enumerated some possibilities on how to improve the situation.

ROHLICEK VIEWS AGRICULTURAL PLAN, FOOD NEEDS

AU081448 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 7 October carries on page 3 a 1,300-word report on the statement made by CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek at the 6 October session of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations in Prague, which dealt with the further development of agriculture and food production and with the use of reserves in this sphere. After stressing that "there is practically no difference between rural areas and cities," Rohlicek is said to have noted that "a critical view shows us that a number of negative phenomena continue to perserve. The effect is that the results achieved are not always adequate to the means spent and to our possibilities.

"The passive balance of the foreign trade branches agriculture and food production with regard to nonsocialist states has increased in the Sixth 5-Year Plan almost 2.5 times, compared with the Fifth 5-Year Plan, although the realized grain imports were only 7.8 percent higher."

In speaking of the utilization of the land fund, Rohlicek reportedly said: "Conditions must be created for fully accomplishing the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in concluding the irrigation of 100,000 hectares and the draining of 210,000 hectares."

With regard to power saving, he noted the need to "ensure this year in the agricultural and food production branches an increase of more than 14 percent of effective crude oil savings, compared with 1980, and also similar savings of other refined fuels and power."

Rohlicek is further cited as stating: "Analyses show that serious weakness in the efficiency of scientific-research and of the breading and selection base are caused by the trend toward isolation, by the insufficient adoption of the latest knowledge of the world science and progressive practice." Stating that the question of material incentives and responsibility of scientific, plant, animal and seed breeding-and-selection, organizations for achieving the planned efficiency indexes in agriculture had not yet been finally resolved, Rohlicek went on to underscore the significance of CSSR scientists' cooperation with the scientists of other CEMA countries, and particularly the Soviet ones. In speaking of management, he stressed "the reserves undoubtedly existing" in agricultural enterprises and urged the "full utilization of the new possibilities provided by measures for improving the system of planned management."

Rohlicek then voiced support for "small producers, who can make rational use of the land that is unsuitable for large-scale agricultural production" and make use of local garbage for increasingly raising self-sufficiency in food supplies and for enriching the markets with agricultural produce and meat. He also noted a "favorable reaction" to the reintroduction of sales from market stalls.

Rohlicek then pointed out that, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, grain resources will be 3.8-percent lower than in the preceding 5-year plan, but will still have to produce the same number of slaughter animals and even increased yields of milk (by 8.7 percent) and eggs (by 11.9 percent). The "most serious weakness" in achieving these goals is that "the spirit and purpose of the principles and measures adopted for the improved system of the planned management of agriculture had not yet sufficiently penetrated the minds" of executives, Rohlicek said, and deplored the continuing tolerance toward violations of discipline and slackness.

Rohlicek concluded his statement by saying that, "due to deficits in regions afflicted by drought," certain "arrears against the plan" will remain this year in grain, including corn (roughly 730,000 tons), leguminous plants (75,000 tons), oleaginous crops (20 percent of the plan), green fodder (32.4 percent of the plan), sugar beet (1.7 percent) and potatoes (5.3 percent); on the other hand, 3 million tons more of green fodder corn and silage has been produced, compared with the plan, totaling 121.6 percent of the planned amounts.

The report concludes: "In the interests of alleviating the impact of a lower grain harvest on the fodder balance, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government have decided on inevitable measures, including imports."

On the same day Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak carries on pages 1, 2 a 1,200-word report on the Rohlicek statement. In addition to the topics cited in RUDE PRAVO, the PRAVDA report states:

"In characterizing the current situation in food production in connection with the possibility of acquiring foodstuffs on the world markets, Comrade Rohlicek stressed the imperative need to consistently fulfill measures for achieving the planned self-sufficiency in food production. He underscored the significance of land fund protection and stated that work is underway on amending the CSSR government regulation No 103/1979" on payments for non-agricultural use of arable land.

The report also cites Rohlicek on the lack of certain agricultural machinery and equipment, which "in certain enterprises limits the quality of the work achieved, as well as the agrotechnical deadlines." He reportedly stated that the use of fertilizers in the Seventh 5-Year Plan will increase merely 2 percent, compared with the preceding period, and that the CSSR's own di-calcium phosphate production as of 1983 will make imports from nonsocialist states unnecessary.

Speaking about management, Rohlicek is said to have stressed the "intra-enterprise khoxrashet" as the important instrument of improving the system of planned management and to have noted that the "new principles" for improving this system "have not substantially influenced plan preparations for this year."

Finally, with respect to new import measures Rholicek is said to have added that "increased imports must also make up" for the shortfall of oleaginous crops.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK MILK PRODUCTION -- In the first 9 months of the year, Slovak farmers delivered to the state procurement centers of total of 1,102,718,000 liters of milk -- more than 33 million liters less than the plan envisaged. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 5 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION -- The Prague sugar refineries, the only ones in the CSSR crushing sugar cane, have manufactured in the past 220 days a total of 50,000 tons of pure sugar from 130,000 tons of sugar cane. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 4 Oct 82 p 6 AU]

EAST SLOVAK HARVEST -- The farmers of the East Slovak region have only fulfilled the grain-growing plan by 96.8 percent. This constitutes a shortfall of 19,978 tons. The average per-hectare yield is 3.29 tons of grain -- 0.2 ton more than in 1981. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

SUGAR BEET PROCUREMENT -- By 30 September, sugar refineries in the Czech land procured almost 443,000 tons of sugar beets with an average sugar content of 15.4 percent. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 1 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

REAGAN'S NEW ANTI-POLISH MEASURES CRITICIZED

LD092324 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Report by Istvan Kulcsar]

[Text] In his Saturday afternoon radio speech President Reagan sharply criticized the Polish parliament decision [on new TU bill] and announced a new anti-Polish step as a reprisal. The President said that when the Polish leadership, and their Soviet supporters he added, again acts against the wishes of the people, the American people can not stand by indifferently.

For this reason Reagan urges the earliest possible suspension of the preferential treatment applied in connection with Poland which means that higher duties will be imposed on Polish commodities exported to the United States and the quantity of these commodities will be limited. Just like last year when he introduced anti-Polish measures in the fields of trade, sea and air transport and fishing the President now said that the step announced today is not aimed against the Polish people. He said that private U.S. aid will still be given in the future through Catholic and other charity organizations.

Interfering into internal affairs of Poland Reagan said that as long as Solidarity's right to function is not restored the country remains in a state of alienation and stagnation. At the end of his radio speech he called upon what he called the military regime to release Lech Walesa and his associates, to suspend martial law and to work in the interests of reconciliation with Solidarity and the church.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 0710 GMT on 10 October rebroadcasts this report but omits the phrase "interfering into the internal affairs of Poland" at the beginning of the third paragraph.]

LOSONCZI TELEGRAM TO AAPSO MEETING IN TASHKENT

LD120152 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 11 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Monday congratulated in a telegram the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) on the 25th anniversary of its foundation. The 11th board meeting of the organization opened on Monday in Tashkent.

"The Hungarian people are well aware of the just anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Africa and Asia for independence and social progress and supports them in thought and deed", the cable runs, pointing out that since its foundation the organization has helped the national liberation movements to victory, by restraining imperialist aggressors and organizing international solidarity campaigns. In the present conflict-ridden situation where imperialist forces with leading U.S. circles at the head are making attempts to tilt the power balance between the two world systems, it is of particular importance that we take joint action against steps aimed at escalating the armament race and setting world peace at risk".

"The people and government of the Hungarian People's Republic firmly condemn attacks against detente and rejects attempts to deploy new nuclear weapons that carry the danger of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe. We are in favour of disarmament, limitation and reduction of arms and maintenance of the balance of powers at the lowest level of armament."

"The fate of your countries and our people is closely connected with the fate of world peace. Only by averting the looming danger of a nuclear catastrophe can the struggle of the developing countries' peoples expand to ensure their lasting economic and political sovereignty, and economic, social, political and cultural development. This is the way we too shall succeed in building an advanced socialist society and further strengthen our national economy and improve the conditions of living of our people."

"I can assure you that the Hungarian People's Republic, socialism-building Hungarian people, will continue to fully sympathize with the just cause of the peoples of the developing countries and the national liberation movements because we sincerely believe that this will contribute to the strengthening of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social orders, relations between peoples and promote our common cause -- social progress and world peace. We wish for your organization to further strengthen the international unity of progressive anti-imperialist forces, for peace and social progress".

The meeting is attended by a delegation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee under the leadership of Secretary Gyula Suto.

REPORT ISSUED ON BRAZILIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT

LD090146 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- Antonion Aureliano Chaves de Mendonca, vice president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, paid an official visit to Hungary between October 5 and 8 on the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with the Brazilian vice-president. Antonio Aureliano Chaves de Mendonca had talks with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, Janos Peter, vice-president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

In the course of the talks, marked by a cordial, open atmosphere, it was stated that two governments took similar stands on issues of the community of nations.

The sides stressed the importance of the consideration of the principles laid down in the UN Charter with particular attention to the principle of self-determination, non-interference and sovereignty.

They confirmed that practical efforts should be made by mutual responsibility to eliminate international hotbeds of tension. They support the efforts of the developing countries to establish a just and balanced international economic order.

They surveyed the state of economic-commercial relations between the two countries and opportunities for their development. The visit of Hungarian Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi to Brazil last March was assessed as useful and it was considered that it contributed to the strengthening the relations of the two countries and a balanced increase of commercial trade. It was stated with satisfaction that the commercial and economic agreements, to be concluded, will promote the favourable development of relations, including the cooperation of Hungarian and Brazilian enterprises on third markets.

The Hungarian party expressed interest in joining the national irrigation programme of Brazil and in the cooperation with Brazilian firms in the realization of agro-industrial projects. The Brazilian party expressed readiness to export electronic components, telecommunication devices, consumer goods and to work out an agreement on the delivery of iron ore. The sides examined the opportunities for cooperation in energetics.

The parties expressed satisfaction over the efforts of the state authorities, public institutions of the two countries and Hungarian enterprises and Brazilian state-owned and private firms to strengthen economic and commercial ties.

The Hungarian side stressed the importance of the visit of Antonio Aureliano Chaves de Mendonca, vice-president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, to Hungary, which considerably promoted the development of successful cooperation of the two countries.

MAROTHY GREETS VISITING MPRP DELEGATION

LD120140 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 11 (MTI) -- Following an invitation by the Budapest committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, a delegation of the Ulaanbaatar committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party arrived in Budapest Monday. The delegation, headed by Bat-Ochiryn Altangeral, member of the CC Political Committee and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar party committee, was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee. The Mongolian party delegation visited the Budapest party committee and were briefed on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th party congress and work of the capital's party organizations by Laszlo Marothy.

CZINEGE, OTHERS ATTEND LIBYAN RECEPTION 8 OCT

LD102104 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- The Budapest people's office of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah hosted a reception Friday in Budapest on the occasion of Libya's national day. The reception was attended by Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defence; Istvan Torok, under-secretary of state for foreign trade; Janos Szabo, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development; Istvan Nagy, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee; Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister; and numerous representatives of Hungarian social, economic and cultural life. Also present were several leaders and members of the diplomatic representations in Budapest.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE OUTGOING BELGIAN AMBASSADOR

LD120134 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 11 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received Jacques G. Gerard, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Belgian Kingdom, who has left Budapest at the end of his term.

KAROLY NEMETH'S VISIT TO CSSR REPORTED

LD081828 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Czechoslovakia from October 4 to 7 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Karoly Nemeth was met by Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Karoly Nemeth held talks with Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPC Central Committee. They exchanged views on experiences in the implementation of resolutions accepted at the latest congresses of the two parties, and on possibilities of developing cooperation between the HSWP and the CPC. Karoly Nemeth visited the Mlada Boleslav district party committee, the agricultural co-operative of Knezmost, the Tesla plant producing computer engineering units in Piestany, where he was familiarized with the experiences of political and economic work and also met the leaders of the West Slovakian regional party committee. Josef Lenart, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, held cordial, comradely and friendly talks with Karoly Nemeth.

Karoly Nemeth returned to Budapest Thursday evening.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION HELD IN BUDAPEST 8 OCTOBER

Leaders Attend Opening

LD082112 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- The autumn session of the Hungarian parliament opened in Budapest Friday morning, attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, other members of the HSWP Political Committee, the chairman of the Central Control Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Presidential Council and the government, with galleries occupied by senior members of foreign diplomatic representations in Hungary.

Antal Apro, speaker of parliament, opened the session. Then parliament approved the report of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic on work since the summer session and adopted the following agenda:

1. Report by minister of home affairs on public order and security in the years 1977-1981.

2. Report by president of the National Water Management Office on topical questions of water management.

3. Contribution by representatives.

Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs, took the floor. His speech is to follow in separate dispatch.

Horvath Speaks

LD090518 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Report on speech by Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior, at 8 October session of Hungarian National Assembly in Budapest -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The autumn session of the National Assembly was opened at 1000 this morning by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. In line with the agenda, the first speaker, Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior, presented his report on the situation of public order and security.

Our everyday life is calm and our internal political situation is stable, despite the fact that statistics are showing a slight increase in crime. Istvan Horvath said in his report that during the past decades the international esteem enjoyed by the Hungarian People's Republic had increased. The minister of the interior also spoke about the effects of tensions in international life, pointing out that changes in the foreign political situation cannot be neglected from the aspect of the internal security of our state.

[Horvath] "Recently we have also been finding that, under the influence of the accentuation of international conditions and taking advantage of the difficulties that have arisen on the road of our development -- which are not few -- there have become active in our country today some people as well as a few smaller looser groupings who, guided by various motives, have turned against socialism, who stand on the side of imperialism in the international class struggle and who have become the allies of dangerous cold war forces. Their number is not significant. Their social basis and effect is negligible. On the whole they keep their hostile intentions secret. With deceitful methods they try to spread their influence to politically inexperienced people, or to those who are sincerely worried by the recurrent contradictions of our socialist development.

"In the struggle against hostile persons and groups our principles and our practice have been proven for more than 25 years. We distinguish between those with whom we must conduct a political ideological debate and those who link their hostile internal political ideas with indictable activities that are contrary to our laws and directed against the socialist order.

"We well know what an indispensable role is played, in winning over people who support our policy, by a widening socialist democracy, a free and open atmosphere, a debate which helps along the complex road of coordinating interests. For this reason it does not occur to anyone in our country to see an enemy in the partners who take part in the debates, or in those who think differently in our ideologically heterogeneous society. Therefore, it is not a question of those who want to make improvements, but of those who for many years have been expecting a bad run of the cards for socialism in Hungary one day. It is a question of the few dozens of people who wait in the hope that the fate of the other 10 million Hungarians will become more difficult.

"This not numerous company, while it demands the unlimited assertion of democracy, steers well clear of any objective, open debate. They avoid debates on the open forums. They have no constructive ideas to serve the solution of our problems. What is more, it is not even their intention to undertake such activity. Therefore, it is here a question of those who, instead of real ideas, have only trouble-making demagogy in their knapsack.

"When we deal with matters of this kind, we keep in view the main guiding principle of every criminal investigator: Prevention is the prime task. If punishable acts are committed then there is a large degree of differentiation in the proceedings. We must distinguish carefully between those who have been deceived and those who are the conscious enemy. These principles also say unmistakably that we do not look suspiciously for enemies. It is not our objective to make enemies or to nominate certain people as such. We do not want to create or to accentuate conflicts. We do not want to rob anyone of his bread. We do not want at any price to lock people into prison. We do not want to drive from his homeland anyone for whom this really is his homeland and who is not merely in this country temporarily.

"This approach of ours is a sign of the strength and self-confidence of our consolidated conditions. We want a better socialist practice and further progress. I feel that this practice meets with the understanding support and approval of the country's population.

"(?Let me single out) certain of our opponents. They ought to know that in the organs of the state there is an adequate watchfulness, there is the requisite patience and the necessary decisiveness for them to make a stand with every instrument of the law against those who violate the fundamental interests and the laws of our society, who endanger our socialist achievements."

Now follow the facts concerning public order and safety.

[Horvath] "Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I can say that in our country there is safety. Our citizens and visiting foreigners can live, work and rest. Many countries can justly envy the safety of person and property that can be observed here. Fear, defenselessness and the law of the strong do not characterize our country. Legality, which is strictly compulsory for our authorities as well, provides a fundamental guarantee that those who respect our laws can live at peace, without having to worry about unnecessary harassment and without being subjected to tribulations when innocent.

"Nonetheless, as a result of the criminal acts that are being committed, our conditions are not so harmonious that we can bask in the sunshine without a worry. For example, at the place where a child molester kept people worried for some time, where the well-known kidnapping of a child -- incidentally, the only one in decades in Hungary -- took place, or where the well-remembered murder of a policeman occurred, it is no use referring to international data or the unquestionably frightening pictures from preliberation Hungary."

"At a given time people are concerned about their own daily experiences. Someone who might have been attacked in bright daytime or someone who might have been robbed is not reassured by the well-known data of American crime statistics.

"The most serious form of attacks against public order and safety is crime. In recent years we have also experienced a small increase of a few percent in the number of crimes."

Istvan Horvath, analyzing the causes of crime, pointed out that our society and all the organs concerned had to face those changes from which crime would arise. Intensive industrialization, rapid urbanization, tourism, changes in the way of life and customs could bring forth negative phenomena resulting in an increase in crime. In recent years crimes against property have represented the largest item within the totality of crime; theft and burglary in particular had increased.

[Horvath] "The committing of criminal acts defrauding social property is often made possible by the fact that enterprises and institutions lease important spheres of economic management without regulation or that in some places, in spite of the good regulations, the enforcement of these regulations is not assured. The principle belongs to those who own that property or to whom its safeguarding has been entrusted must be manifested to a greater extent."

Violence, hooliganism, crimes committed under the influence of alcohol. The next part of the speech concerned these phenomena which present worries in our everyday lives.

[Horvath] "Looking at the situation from the point of view of the police, even though we are not content with the situation, I can say that in our country the safety of public areas I (?find) reassuring. As I have already referred to it, there are, nonetheless, particularly in urban areas, phenomena which evoke dislike and justified shock from the population. Crimes of a violent, hooliganistic character have become, particularly recently, more serious, more crudely carried out, and these acts can disturb public calm. We regard the increase in the number of robberies as disquieting, even though the more brutal occurrences -- those resulting in more serious injuries -- are relatively less frequent. Attempts against life largely take place within families and mostly as a consequence of spouse and family relationships having deteriorated. Excessive and regular alcohol consumption is a frequent motive. Only in a tiny proportion of manslaughter cases has there been preliminary planning, an endeavor to benefit materially or particular cruelty."

The minister's report dealt also with traffic crimes with particular attention paid to their causes. As he said, in spite of the fact that in the political sense to this day we belong to those who go on foot -- and will remain so -- it is an undoubted fact that in addition to the 2 million Hungarian cars, 3 million foreign vehicles annually travel on our roads. Traffic is increasing, although the number of accidents causing personal injuries is fortunately not on the increase. As for fatal accidents, these are considerably fewer. In spite of this we have no cause for self-satisfaction. As the minister said, the traffic ethics have still not developed favorably.

[Horvath] "We still have a lot to do in regard to road traffic security. There is a need for decisive and well thought out preventive measures which call people to account, measures aimed especially at the possible elimination of shocking mass accidents at railroad crossings. We can not resign ourselves to those. We must take notice of the fact that traffic ethics are far from developing favorably. Everybody is outraged when a drunken driver runs over and kills a pedestrian. People condemn this. But if someone, after consuming alcohol, sits behind the wheel and -- thanks to his guardian angel -- reaches his destination without trouble, then he believes that everything is in order. And if perchance he is caught on the way by a road patrol, then many people look on this as bad luck while in reality it is a violation of the law."

The expose dealt with the tasks of the border guard and the fire brigade. Analyzing the work of protecting public order, it drew attention to the fact that it is no good expanding our rules of law, increasing the number of our norms -- as Istvan Horvath said, we could, if we wanted, increase the ten commandments of the Bible to as many as 10,000 commandments -- if we do not develop our living conditions, our housing situation, our public education and our social circumstances.

Concerning public education: Young people who violate the laws, or who tend towards law violation, the neglected, glue-sniffing children, should not be dealt with by the police -- by the time the police have to intervene, it is frequently too late. Actually, the minister spoke in more detail about the respect of legality.

[Horvath] "The legal system of our people's republic has to be defended consistently -- both in such a way that an innocent person can not be punished by state organ procedures and in such a way that anyone who is guilty of violating our laws should be called to account. This real assertion of legality is the guarantee that distortions which are alien to our ideas should never be repeated. We devote great attention to ensuring that the authorities should not violate the law; that there should be no privileges, that various kinds of rescue actions should not begin; in other words that our laws which apply equally to everyone should be enforced fully for the good of the community."

Finally Istvan Horvath ended his expose with the following thought:

[Horvath] "We consider that the solid public order and public security, the internal order and calm can be maintained on the ground of proven policy in present-day Hungarian society, that the country's people can continue to carry out their work and live their lives in security. I can assure the esteemed National Assembly that the internal organs of the Hungarian People's Republic, its entire personal staff, will also in the future be able and willing to perform the responsible tasks assigned to them. I ask the esteemed National Assembly to accept my report."

Session Ends 8 Oct

LD101820 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- The autumn session of the Hungarian National Assembly ended Friday in Budapest.

Undersecretary of State Antal Kovacs, president of the national water conservancy office, reported about timely questions of water management, in the second half of the day. Several contributions followed the report, then Antal Kovacs answered the observations of the debate. The National Assembly approved the report and replies of the president of the national water conservancy office.

HORVATH INTERVIEWED ON PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY

LD092154 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 9 Oct 82

[From the "168 Hours Political Magazine" program; interview with Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior, by (Katalin Rangos) -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Public order and safety are sound in our country. This is a sentence which we have been hearing for years now. You, however, went on to say that despite this fact we have no particular reason to be self-satisfied.

[Answer] We have no reason to be self-satisfied because if anyone, then precisely those dealing with crime detection know how frequently order and safety are transgressed. Despite this, however, when we say that public order and safety are sound in our country, we are telling the truth.

This is something that has to be seen in terms of our own earlier conditions and in comparison with international conditions, compared to the situation in Hungary before the liberation when about 8 million Hungarians lived within these borders and the number of criminal acts was three times higher than at present with almost 11 million Hungarians. The data of international comparisons are not even worth talking about because in other countries, particularly in Western capitalist countries, the intensity of crime is four or five times greater than in Hungary.

Nonetheless we cannot be satisfied. We say this because we relate this issue to our possibilities and requirements. In other words this society, which has some sort of community discipline, which provides a great deal of individual scope for people's action, must also ensure some sort of order and organization. Let us admit that this is something which is not always realized as well as we would like.

[Question] Why? Of course I do not know whether it is possible to answer this question, but the individual indices have deteriorated somewhat.

[Answer] Yes, this is a very great question at the present time for the political sphere, for experts and for science. There are answers, although perhaps these are not full answers as yet. Nonetheless what we can say in this connection regarding the manifestation of social and individual norms of behavior is that if these are violated, and moreover violated with criminal acts, the most general reasons for this beyond human weakness and shortcomings are various social injustices. There are very considerable differences within society; socialism has been able to abolish the great injustices and the outstanding social stresses but it has not been successful in eliminating them entirely. There are many types of stress and injustice which, beyond bad individual characteristics, are the most general and objective basis of crime.

[Question] At different forums where you have spoken on the situation of public order and safety, various people including officials, representatives of the Interior Ministry and police said that they expected greater strictness and thoroughness from you. I have noticed that you have always set specific limits to the Ministry of the Interior's activities. In many cases I must say, however strage this may sound, that it was you who represented liberalism.

[Answer] I do not agree with this. I do not represent liberalism; rather I think I represent realism. This means that it is indeed necessary to take stricter action in the case of many types of crude actions, actions in public areas and in transport which are not merely against the law but -- at times one does not know what to say, one becomes angry when one sees these absurdly undisciplined human manifestations. At the same time I do not believe in any sort of lynch atmosphere where, let us say, the police are encouraged to bring in a sentence and execute it on the spot when confronted with transgressions.

[Question] You have been saying for years that the number of antistate crimes is not rising, that the number is insignificant.

[Answer] This means that in the sense in which the term is generally used by our Western critics, referring to political prisoners, there are no such people in Hungary.

[Question] What kind of political crimes are committed in Hungary?

[Answer] This is why I say that we have no people who have been sentenced for political reasons. In Hungary at least this is not even an accepted category; we call these crimes committed against the state or against humanity. As you have said they do exist, they are a tiny proportion amounting to tenths of thousandths within the total of about 130,000 criminal acts. This indicates that they are not such a frightening phenomenon, not to mention the fact that the larger part of these acts are also of lesser significance, of lesser danger to society.

[Question] Are these acts just hot-blooded blustering?

[Answer] Look, these are mostly undisciplined actions by drunken people in saloons, the writing of graffiti by irresponsible young people, who knows for what motives, swastikas and the arrowcross [of the Hungarian Nazi party during World War II] and so forth. Of course these things must not be underestimated; the perpetrators must be called to account for their deeds, but there are questions deserving of greater attention.

There are many endeavors both from outside and inside. Now that international tension is greater they are attempting to gather some sort of little following for themselves on the basis of our internal difficulties, with false, misleading demagogy. These are isolated endeavors although it would be mistaken to evaluate the danger which they represent merely on the basis of their numbers. Thus it is justified that Interior Ministry organs should pay greater attention to those who are preparing or committing hostile conduct or acts.

[Question] However, you have said that Interior Ministry organs are not concerned with those who hold different views, and that you are concerned with hostile actions and not different beliefs.

[Answer] This is precisely so. After all we have to combat views and outlooks with the strength of ideas and not with administrative means. Administrative means also have a role to play, namely against actions which are transgressing the law.

[Question] People are always most interested in and irritated by those criminal acts which escape detection.

[Answer] In terms of international comparisons the quality of Hungarian crime detection organs and police organs is worthy of pride. This is particularly so since approximately 70 percent of the perpetrators of all crimes are detected. I know the international data and I think it is enough for me to say that I find this convincing. It is a good figure. The proportion of detected cases is even higher as regards the serious actions, particularly the outstandingly serious actions representing a considerable danger for society. In these cases the proportion of success reaches or even exceeds 90 percent. Let me add to this that in Hungary each year from 180 to 230-240 manslaughters are committed and in about the last 10 years there have only been 6 or 7 cases where we have been unable to find the perpetrator.

OVARI ADDRESSES RESISTANCE FIGHERS' REUNION

LD072154 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Almost 200 former resistance fighters, the Association of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Antifascists, together with the party historical institute, have held a friendly reunion at the Miklos Zrinyi Military Academy on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the martyr Zoltan Schonherz's death. It was here, in the buildings of the former Andrassy barracks, that the best of the communists were held and tortured -- those who were arrested in the summer of 1942 at the time of the sweeping arrests. Of the several hundreds of tortured comrades Zoltan Schonherz and Ferenc Rozsa paid the most dearly, that is with their lives. At their memorial plaques today the following paid their respects with flowers and remembrances: Miklos Ovari and Dezce Nemes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee; Marton Ispanovits and Dr Sandor Sarkozi on behalf of the Association of Resistance Fighters and Antifascists; Byula Kallai and (Ferenc Vida) on behalf of the formerly arrested fellow combatants; Klara Schonherz and Iren Rozsa on behalf of the relatives.

After the wreath-laying ceremony, Miklos Ovari, party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, delivered a commemorative speech at the reunion. We now play back a few thoughts from it:

[Begin recording] On this anniversary we remember with respect the struggles of the Hungarian antifascist resistance movement and all those communists, social democrats, trade union officials and leftwing intellectuals who, in that critical phase of our people's history, undertook the struggle for an independent, free, democratic Hungary.

The emergence and development of the resistance movement proved again and again that the Communist Party, even amidst deep illegality, antirevolutionary repression and increasing terror, consistently and with the acceptance of the supreme sacrifice, faithfully represented our people's fundamental interests, and moved in the vanguard of the struggle being waged for national independence and, inseparably from that, for social progress.

At the same time they also proved that, in the interest of the same objectives, it is necessary and possible for forces of different world outlooks, different political views, but which are in agreement on the main issue, the selfless service of the people's cause, to join forces and make a common stand. The antifascist resistance, under its former name, the Hungarian Independence Movement, at the same time also meant that our people through it became a participant in a worldwide struggle of world-historic influence. The Soviet Army drove out of our country the divisions of fascist Germany and its Hungarian henchmen. The Hungarian resistance movement was able to help in this gigantic struggle, but it was unable to be a decisive factor. The historic role of the antifascist joining of forces, which came into being and strengthened in the war years, manifested itself in the fact that at the time of the liberation there existed a political force which was able to take in hand the leadership of the liberated country and make the liberated country the homeland of the liberated people. That is why we are able to say that the struggle of the resistance movement's participants was not only an outstanding example of personal courage, individual integrity and sacrifice, but it was also a collective historic act the effect of which can be felt even today and without which present-day Hungary would be from what it is. [end recording]

VIOLENT CLASHES REPORTED IN GDANSK 12 OCT

NC121831 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Oct 12 (AFP) -- New extremely violent clashes broke out today between security forces and several thousand demonstrators near the communist party headquarters here. Unconfirmed reports spoke of numerous wounded, with some hospitalised in serious condition.

The demonstration began toward 4 p.m. local time at the monument to the workers killed in the December 1970 riots, where an estimated 1,000 persons were gathered. Demonstrators began marching toward party headquarters some 300 yards (metres) distant, but groups of ZOMOS (mechanised police units) in combat dress moved in against them, forcing the crowd toward the old town. The marchers however split up and regrouped near the party headquarters, where they erected barricades with garbage cans and public benches. Police, with teargas and smoke bombs, charged them, and after a quarter of an hour the demonstrators had fallen back to the outskirts of the town, pursued by ZOMOS.

At 6 p.m. sporadic clashes were continuing, and teargas and smoke bombs could be heard exploding. The centre of town was completely clear of civilians and filled with military patrols.

Warsaw: Shipyard 'Militarized'

LD122202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Practically all the factories and enterprises of the tri-city worked normally today. Only in some plants, and particularly in some sections of the Gdansk shipyard, did groups of young people take measures aimed at invoking moods of protest against the trade union act and at work stoppage, although without obtaining any support. After the first shift the shipyard workers left the plant. The second shift worked normally. In several other plants, including in the northern port, the work force, after clarification of doubts, also started work.

The failure of the attempts to cause work stoppages in production plants prompted the initiators to create unrest in the streets of Gdansk. PAP reports that small groups of onlookers, who tried to persuade the shipyard workers to infringe law and order in the city, gathered around the gates of Gdansk shipyard as early as 1400. The aggressive behavior of the crowd, numbering about 3,000 people, made it vitally necessary for the forces of law and order to intervene and go into action. Tear gas, smoke grenades and water cannon were used. Acts of vandalism and attempts to set militia vehicles on fire took place. Several dozen people were detained.

By a resolution of the National Defense Committee, the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk has been militarized as of today.

TV Reports Clashes

LD121928 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Today in the Gdansk shipyard attempts to strike and picket the entrance occurred. At the end of the first shift the work force left the shipyard, which is now calm. Groups of people assembled in the square in front of the gate and of the monument. A small number of them were those who had left the shipyard, the rest of the growing assembly were made up of people coming from the town.

Before 1600 the forces of order arrived. Following warnings, the crowd was forced away. At about 1800, individual groups brawled in the streets of Wrzeszcz, behaving as they did yesterday. The militia used tear gas, water and petards [petardy]

This morning the ports of the tricity worked normally, as did municipal transport. As a result of the events in Gdansk 148 persons have been detained. In view of the continuing disorganization of work by a portion of the Gdansk shipyard work force and of the paralyzing of the work of the remainder of the work force, it has been decided to militarize [militarizowac] the shipyard. The decision means that the labor contract in the enterprise will be subject to all the restrictions of the decree of the introduction of martial law.

Phone Lines Cut 11 Oct

NC111337 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 11 (AFP) -- Poland's three main shipbuilding centers -- Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin -- had their telephone and telex connections with the rest of the country, and the world, cut today without any official explanation being given. A West German television crew which returned here overnight from Gdansk said a general strike call had been issued last night in the Baltic port city. The TV team said posters and handbills calling for the strike could be seen all over the city, notably around the naval dockyards. Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin were the center of strikes in the summer of 1980 which led to the creation of the independent trade union Solidarity. Solidarity was banned Friday by Poland's parliament.

The union's underground leadership called this weekend for a four-hour national protest strike on November 10, on the second anniversary of Solidarity's registration by the Supreme Court. The Polist press agency INTERPRESS, meanwhile, said it could not contact its correspondent in the Baltic ports. Telephone operators said they were not authorized to put through calls to the three cities, which seemed to exclude the possibility that the cut in service was due to a breakdown. The three daily airline flights from the capital to Gdansk had not been cancelled. An international maritime economy fair, "Baltexpo", was due to open in Gdansk today with 152 firms from 15 countries attending. Callers who got through to Gdansk earlier today said service was apparently cut between 9:15 and 9:40 a.m. (0815 and 0840 GMT). But the government's press bureau said it was not "aware" of the problem.

Meanwhile, Solidarity's clandestine temporary coordination committee, in calling the November 10 strike, said a union "can only be dissolved by its members." Solidarity, it said, intended to "continue its activities towards the creation of a self-managed republic." The committee called on "all members of Solidarity, all workers and all unions" to boycott the "new 'show' unions" which the parliament has authorized and said joining them "would be the same as betraying the ideals of the independent union movement." The Solidarity leaders said a boycott would be "a national referendum through which the nation would declare itself against the policy of repression, the enslaving of its people, the deepening of social misery and 37 years of a catastrophic social and economic policy."

The Polish Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, said in a sermon yesterday in a church near Warsaw that the dissolution of Solidarity was "very grievously felt by many of the faithful." "One can dissolve structure but one can not dissolve the spirit. The spirit of justice, of good and of fighting for a just cause is indestructible," Monsignor Glemp said.

But the Catholic leader said he did not want "to add fuel to the fire," and he preached "the love of others", "Christian realism", "tolerance" and "forgiveness", saying he hoped "constructive work will prevail in the Polish reality".

TV Comments on Clashes

LD122030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The trade unions are the main issue for us today. What they were like, we know; what they will be like, we must ourselves decide. However, the reports from Gransk prompt reflection. One can try to understand the young workers of the Gdansk shipyard, to whom it seems that they have lost something to which they attached their hopes, but one cannot justify a protest that ends up in the streets with the burning of private cars, destruction of kiosks and breaking of windows. That is not the proper link with the tradition of August 1980.

The release of internees, the removal of martial law -- yes. But will we make progress in normalizing Poland's situation the way the Gdansk young people have chosen? To whom do we want to prove that the road to the realization of these goals leads through street disturbances. On the other hand, the consistency with which every significant alleviation of the martial law restrictions meets the response of street disturbances and incidents is astounding. Who, let us consider, cares more about achieving those goals: the authorities or the people who cause the incidents? What is the real point here?

Perhaps the concurrence between the demands of the U.S. administration and the illegal underground will make us think. A country thousands of kilometers away from us reacts most sharply to our internal affairs; knows best what we need -- is that by chance?

We will consistently follow the line of the ninth congress, the line of agreement and socialist renewal, but we do not want to nor will we conclude an agreement with everybody. Those who besmirch the tradition of liberation struggle, the badges and symbols of that tradition, are not acting in our, in the Polish interest. It turns out, not for the first time, that our Polish issues are not the point here. The state of martial law was introduced in order to prevent the final destruction of social structures, to save the state. It was also stated clearly: There will be no revenge. Up to the last minute the chance is open to those who have still not understood that. But if they continue to strike at Poland's national interest, the judgment of them will be just, in accordance with the martial law. One would like this to be well understood.

The creation of new trade unions is beginning and we all want these not to be fictitious trade unions; we want them to defend the workers' interests toughly and, if necessary, angrily.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED FOR GDANSK REGION 13 OCT

NC121614 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Oct 12 (AFP) -- A general strike has been called for tomorrow throughout the Gdansk region, workers coming off shift at Gdansk shipyard announced. They said the call had been issued by a newly-formed underground strike committee. The independent trade union federation Solidarity, now banned, had more than 500,000 members in the Gdansk area.

Earlier today journalist visiting this Baltic town reported that [words indistinct] shipyards were on strike today for the second day in a row. The newsmen in Gdansk, where communications were still cut off, had to travel the 50 kilometres (30 miles) to Elblag to telephone their reports.

The shopyards were surrounded at 9:00 a.m. (0800 GMT) by Polish ZOMO riot police, the journalist said. It was impossible to tell if this was a precautionary measure or the prelude to a storming of the shipyard, they reported.

Workers 'Pretend' To Work

LD121758 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] There remains the question of Solidarity, which has been unambiguously answered by the Sejm. In the action that was initiated in Gdansk yesterday, this decision is questioned and suggestions are sometimes made that the new law wipes out the achievements of the trade union movement. The reading of the law gives a clear answer to this doubt. One must, however, try to reach out for this answer. Of course it is not difficult to understand the feelings of all those who after August 1980 played an active part in the renewal of the trade union movement and for whom the word solidarity became a kind of symbol. They have the right to doubt, reflect, think. (?This), however, should not be used today to inflame emotions and heat up the atmosphere, which is already hot enough. [Passage indistinct]

Today's press brings news of more releases of internees. Such release cannot, however, include those who broke the law and the martial law restrictions, which have been accepted by the majority of the community and which, as has often been stressed, is different in its real nature from what the world usually understands as martial law. At the same time demands are made by [words indistinct] that martial law be immediately canceled. I am convinced, writes the author, this will also happen soon. [Words indistinct] without the climate encouraging discussion and joint work it is difficult to look at the future with optimism.

Meanwhile, for the second day, work went on at half steam at the Gdansk shipyard, or to be precise, workers pretended to work. [Passage indistinct]

DAILY: GDANSK PROTESTS CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED

LD131018 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct -- Not in Polish Interest -- Under this headline ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes of the latest Gdansk events:

We can try to understand the young Gdansk shipyard workers who feel that they have lost something in which they placed their hopes, but we cannot justify that [words indistinct] the burning of private cars, the smashing of kiosks and the breaking of windows on the streets. This is not a continuation of the traditions of August 1980.

We shall, the army paper writes, consistently follow the course of the ninth congress, the line of agreement and socialist renew l. But we neither want to nor shall reach agreements with everyone. Those who have besmirched the traditions of the liberation struggle and the signs and symbols of that tradition are not acting in our interests or in those of Poland.

Martial law was introduced to prevent the definitive destruction of social structures and to save the state. It was also stated clearly that there will be no retribution. To the very end the opportunity remains open for those who have not yet understood. But if they continue to attack Poland's national interests, their trial will be just and in accordance with martial law.

New trade unions are beginning to be established and we would all like them, rather than to be "paper" trade unions, to defend the workers' interests firmly and properly, the paper concluded.

URBAN ON GDANSK, WALESA, SANCTIONS, TU LAW

LD121814 Warsaw PAP in English 1726 GMT 12 Oct 82

[By Leszek Kubiak and Bohdan Ambroziewicz]

[Text] Warsaw 12 Oct -- At today's weekly news conference for foreign journalists accredited in Warsaw, government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban briefed them on yesterday's developments in Gdansk, stressing that according to information available until noon today there had been no reports on disturbances in other Polish cities.

The spokesman said that there had been attempts yesterday at staging strikes in 8 factories there.

The most intensive attempts were made in the Lenin Shipyard where part of the workers did not work and staged illegal demonstrations. The unrest continued until 2 p.m.

Some several hundred to 3,000 people gathered at the monument to shipyard workers. Some 1,000 of them did not obey the militia's call to disperse. After three hours the militia forces began dispersing the crowd, using tear gas, water cannons, and physical force. The crowd broke into small, several dozen-strong groups which headed for Gdansk-Wrzeszcz District behaving in a highly aggressive way. The order enforcement forces were dispersing those adventurist groups until late in the night, detaining for questioning some 50 persons.

According to reports which came today before noon, ports and other industrial plants in the tricity of Gdynia-Sopot-Gdansk are working normally, except for the Lenin Shipyard where a part of the crew estimated at 10-13 per cent is not working.

The government is of the opinion that such demonstrations are organized by Solidarnosc underground. "We are of the opinion that such behaviour is detrimental to normalizing the situation in the country," he said.

Asked about the current number of internees in Poland, Minister Urban replied that on the day of the Sejm (parliament) session (Oct. 8-9) that number amounted to about 1,000 people. After the implementation of the latest decision to release 308 persons, the number of internees will amount to some 700 people. Lech Walesa has not been released.

Commenting on the successive economic restrictions applied by the U.S. administration against Poland, and on President Reagan's assertions that they were not aimed against the Polish society, the government press spokesman said that the U.S. Government was deceiving its voters by presenting them hypocritical and untrue interpretations. All the sanctions and restrictions are hitting out directly at the Polish society. However, they stand no chances of undermining the Polish state or triggering developments of a political nature.

According to initial estimates by Polish experts, depriving Poland of the most favoured nation treatment by the U.S. will cost her some 40 million dollars, said Jerzy Urban, adding that this was less than one per cent of total Polish exports to capitalist countries.

To the question of what were the society's reactions to the trade union law, Jerzy Urban replied that the government assumed a positive reaction of the society because the law expands trade union rights, it draws conclusions from the bad past, both from before 1981 and the strike-mania. It is adapted to the tendencies and aspirations of the Polish working people who want to be an independent partner.

More on Press Conference

LD122250 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct -- At today's weekly news conference for foreign journalists accredited in Warsaw, government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban briefed them on yesterday's developments in Gdansk, stressing that according to information available until noon today there had been no reports on disturbances in other Polish cities.

Quoting Gdansk authorities as the source of his information, the spokesman said that there had been attempts yesterday at staging strikes in 8 factories there.

The most intensive attempts were made in the Lenin Shipyard where part of the workers did not work and staged illegal demonstrations. The unrest continued until 2. p.m.

Some several hundred to 3,000 people gathered at the monument to shipyard workers. Some 1,000 of them did not obey the militia's call to disperse. After three hours the militia forces began dispersing the crowd, using tear gas, water cannons, and physical force. The crowd broke into small, several dozen-strong groups which headed for Gdansk-Wrbeszcz District behaving in a highly aggressive way. Windows were broken, bonfires were started in the streets and there were attempts at building barricades. The order enforcement forces were dispersing those adventurist groups until late in the night, detaining for questioning some 50 persons. Apart from these incidents all other factories and institutions worked normally in Gdansk.

According to reports which came today before noon, ports are working normally, except for the Lenin Shipyard where a part of the crew estimated at 10-13 per cent is not working. Those who are not working are picketing the gates calling on others to stop working.

Asked about the government interpretation of yesterday's developments, Minister Urban said that it did not change, that is the government is of the opinion that such demonstrations are organized by Solidarnosc underground. "We are of the opinion that such behavior is detrimental to normalizing the situation in the country," he said.

"A resolution by the Council of State specifying various issues connected with the formation of the trade union movement in industrial plants is expected in the nearest future," the minister added.

Asked about the current number of internees in Poland, Minister Urban replied that on the day of the Sejm (parliament) session (Oct 8-9) that number amounted to about 1,000 people. After the implementation of the latest decision to release 308 persons, the number of internees will amount to some 700 people. Lech Walesa has not been released.

In reply to a question about the assessment of the pope's statement during the canonization of Maximillian Kolbe on the dissolution of Solidarnosc, Jerzy Urban said that it would be possible to specify an assessment of the statement after the return of the government delegation from Rome and an analysis of materials.

The government spokesman was also asked about his assessment of the process of setting up new trade unions. He replied he had no figures at his disposal and his only knowledge on this issue was a journalist's one. It is too early for any commentaries.

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We are now gathering information on the radio address by President Reagan and the statement by the NATO council of ambassadors [as received]. In due time we will publish an official declaration of the Polish Government on this issue. The Polish press published commentaries on this subject.

The Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs wants to invite representatives of foreign trade unions to Poland and present them the stand on the Polish trade union law.

As far as other foreign reactions are concerned, let me quote International Labour Organization President [name indistinct] who said this about the trade union law: "
"leaving aside Article 52, the law is a step forward compared to all the other drafts which I saw in Warsaw in May, 1981," Jerzy Urban said.

The government press spokesman also commented on other foreign opinion, including the French External Affairs Ministry spokesman, who said that the new trade union law in Poland [words indistinct] the right to strike. This is untrue, said Jerzy Urban. If one compared French legal regulations in this field one would see clearly that our law did not differ specially in this respect and it marked meaningful progress in our country.

Referring to the recent enunciations by representatives of the U.S. Administration criticizing the Polish authorities, Minister Urban said that the United States Administration was trying to pit the Polish society against the legal authorities. Minister Urban added that the most favoured nation treatment in trade was denied Poland not for the first time. For the first time this took place in 1951. In 1971 the advantages (?envisaged) from that clause were already negligible.

In answer to the question of what were the society's reactions to the trade union law, Jerzy Urban replied that the government assumed a positive reaction of the society because the law expands trade union rights, it draws conclusions from the past, (?both) from before [word indistinct] and the strike-mania. It is adapted to the tendencies and aspirations of the Polish working people who want to be an independent partner.

These questions, went on Jerzy Urban, are evoking [words indistinct]. The attitude to the law has not yet been gauged by public opinion surveys. I can only express the conviction that the law will be accepted and will (?help build) new trade union movement. The events in Gdansk show that there are certain vocational groups dissatisfied with the law, but they are [words indistinct] group.

At the end of the news conference Director of the Office for Trade Union Affairs Lawel Chocholak said that provisons of the new trade union law closely correspond with the requirements laid down by the ILO. They guarantee that programmes, statutes and workers' charters will be decided upon directly by worker crews (?composed of) the unions, without manipulations from high up or from the side, from within and outside the country's frontiers, without the union being [word indistinct] trade union activity.

TEXT OF SOLIDARITY PROTEST, CALL FOR STRIKE

PM121517 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Oct 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Solidarity Exists and Will Continue To Exist, Whether People Like It or Not"]

[Text] We are publishing below the full text of the statement issued by Solidarity's Provisional National Commission (clandestine leadership) dated 9 October which reached the Western press on Sunday. This statement is signed by Mr Bujak (Warsaw), Mr Lis (Gdansk), Mr Harden (Krakow), and Mr Bednorz (Wroclaw) who has replaced Mr Frasyniuk, who was arrested on 5 October.

The dissolution of all the trade unions in Poland is an action unprecedented in the annals of civilized societies. By that action the Military Council for National Salvation [WRON] admitted that it has suffered a defeat. The WRON did not succeed in destroying the trade union movement, and its attempts to corrupt the trade union leaders who enjoy a degree of notoriety were fruitless. During 10 months of martial law the workers have demonstrated united opposition to the repressive general regime.

The Sejm, which is officially appointed and which accepted, without protest, the creation ofthe WRON, whose existence violates the Constitution of People's Poland, and which ratified the Council of State's illegal degree establishing martial law, dared, against the will of its voters, to dissolve the trade unions to which 90 percent of Poland's adult citizens belong. It has thus stripped itself of its social mandate. Solidarity, the independent and self-managed trade union, can only be dissolved by its members. Our organization exists and will pursue its activities to create a self-managed republic.

The Solidarity Provisional National Commission calls on all members of the trade union, all workers and all trade unionists to boycott the new trade unions which are a mere sham. Refusal to join those trade unions will constitute a kind of national referendum by which the nation will vote against the repression policy, against the people's enslavement, against the worsening social poverty, and against 37 years of disatrous social and economic policy. Failure to boycott the new trade unions would amount to a betrayal of the independent trade union movement's ideals. That referendum will be the first in the annals of People's Poland, and the government will not be in a position to distort the results.

The 10th of November, the 2d anniversary of Solidarity's registration, should be a day of protest. We appeal to all workers, irrespective of their trade union affiliation, to protest, on a massive scale at national level, against the violation of the law and poverty. On 10 November we will launch a 4-hour protest strike from 1000 hours. The strike should be staged in such a way that its leaders are unknown. Secret committes should be set up in all enterprises, in all factory shops and in all sections to prepare for the 10 November protest. The course which that protest takes will outline the trade union's future strategy.

"Solidarity exists and will continue to exist, whether people like it or not." (Mr Lech Walesa at Solidarity's first national congress).

Advisers Issue Statement 9 Oct

NC121539 Paris AFP in English 1529 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 12 (AFP) -- Sixteen former independent advisors of the free trade union Solidarity, who managed either to avoid detention in the wake of last December's declaration of martial law, or were freed soon after, today attacked Friday's parliament ban on the federation.

In a statement, signed October 9, and addressed to the president of the parliament and the different party groups, the Solidarity sympathisers accused military authorities, by instituting the ban, of "breaking the August 1980 agreement, which established Solidarity, as well as International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions."

The former advisors, who include such persoalities as the Catholic intellectual Andrzej Wielowieyski and Jan Malanowski, a former communist party Central Committee member who was expelled from the party for his membership of Solidarity, and lawyers Jan Olszewski and Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, said the new law ended the principle of pluralism which was part of the 1980 agreement.

They added that the ban could only widen the gap between the people and the authorities, and "delay a solution to the crisis."

WARSAW: 10 OCT GDANSK SHIPYARD STRIKE UNSUCCESSFUL

LD111836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] On Monday the theme of the day in the decisive majority of the productive plants in Poland was the law on trade unions passed on Friday and the courses taken by the Sejm debate. Conversations about the future of the trade unions dominated the breaks for breakfast, shift changeovers and also whenever the work conditions permitted.

However, things did not pass off without the attempts to debate instead of working. Such an event occured in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk but the attitude and commonsense of the more mature workers meant that the attempt to organize a strike did not succeed and the first shift left the shipyard.

From reports sent in from all over the country a picture emerges of a hard working day. The conditions for the creation of the new union organizations were considered by the workers.

NEW LAW WILL ALLOW REBIRTH OF TRADE UNIONS

LD100226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Adam Witold Wysocki commentary]

[Text] The new law on trade unions has become a fact. No one will declare that the provisions of this law represent an ideal solution or that they correspond either to the conceptions and expectations of everyone in the masses of many millions of unionists or to the whole of Polish society. This is certainly not so. Even the authors of the draft themselves stress that the solutions contained in this law are of a transitional nature closely limited in time and that only the unionists themselves, once conditions have become more stable -- which ought to occur in the course of 2 to 3 years -- will decide what final form and what structure of a higher order [wyzszego rzedu] will belong to the new Polish trade unions. That is what we feel here in Poland. Meanwhile, in the West -- which by all accounts is so friendly toward us and in such solidarity with us -- everything contained in the new law has been, as it were, (?for good measure) and, to use the ugly phrase, on credit, disqualified, canceled out and condemned, condemned -- and let us cite the term that is repeated more frequently -- as a flagrant violation of fundamental union rights in general and of the rights of man in particular. Judgments of this kind have been (?directed) by Western propaganda radio stations to their Polish listeners for many days and weeks now, even before the full text of the legal document had been published and before the relevant Sejm commissions had begun their work on it.

Repeatedly brandishing the slogans of freedom, true democracy and genuine political pluralism, the abovementioned radio stations and the political circles of the Western world that stand behind them -- the United States above all -- have attempted to exert pressure both on the projectors of the law and above all on the deputies of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic in a manner previously unheard of in international relations, all in order to prevent the passing of the new law on the trade unions in Poland. In a tendentious manner, in which the Voice of America took the lead, attempts were made to distort opinions expressed by international experts on the subject of the law, in particular by the director of the ILO, Blanchard, with whom there was consultation on the draft and whose corrections to the draft found their expression in the final form of the law.

One characteristic thing is that the very same people who granted their support so decisively and uncritically to just one current -- the Solidarity current -- by identifying the whole Polish union movement with it, passed over in almost complete silence the fact that according to the new law the industrial trade unions, which can point to one of the oldest traditions in Europe and the world, were also dissolved. The existence of the autonomous trade unions and of the other independent union organizations which between August 1980 and December 1981 dissociated themselves both from the bad experience of the old unions and from the actions of the Solidarity extreme -- so dangerous for the state and the nation -- was passed over in silence. One does not talk about them. They are not taken into account. How this squares with the so willingly proclaimed slogans of pluralism and of respect for all views and convictions is not hard to see. The thing is that it is not the defense of democracy, of pluralism in the union movement and of the rights of the Polish unionists that is at stake here, but something completely different. For if one attempts in so unambiguous a manner and for such a long time now to discredit in advance and for good measure the new Polish law, which is nothing but an attempt to create the legal framework for the rebirth of trade unions in a new form, a form uncontaminated by the errors of the past -- both those that preceded August 1980 and those that preceded December 1981 -- then the question arises: What is proposed for us instead?

There is only one answer here: a return to the condition that existed before 13 December namely, a return to all those conditioning factors which brought our country to the verge of a catastrophe and which became the reason for the final necessity of introducing martial law. We ought, as it were, to start everything from the beginning and once again live through the whole nightmare of internal tension, internal fragmentation and incessant decline -- for that was how it was overall, unfortuantely. We are all well aware of this and remember this well -- all of us, except those who do not want to know or remember. Here the circle closes, as it were. Once again we would find ourselves at the point where we started, asking the -- how justified -- question: Why did we have to swallow this abomination in the first place?

Let us lay aside all mutual grudges and resentments which are so often justified and right. Let us throw away, although we know it to be difficult, our feelings of bitterness, disappointment and pain -- for the past months and the recent years in particular have provided none of us with a shortage of these. Let us try calmly, objectively and without passion to consider one fundamental point: Is the new situation in which the Polish union movement finds itself after the adoption of the new law a retrograde step in relation to the present situation, or is it a step forward, perhaps not a particularly large or sufficiently bold step, but a step forward nevertheless. For here a real chance shapes up for beginning everything anew, from the very foundations. And that is how the reconstruction of the union movement at the lowest level is conceived in accordance with the fundamental demands of immediate democracy. All those who anathematize as out of hand the new unions which will begin to come into being in the enterprises, let them remember one fundamental truth -- a truth which has proved itself so many time -- namely, the absent are always wrong.

The new unions which will be able to begin activity thanks to the new law will -- apart from their purely union functions which consist in the direct defense of the interests of the working people -- have an extra and equally important, if not a hundred times more important, task to fulfill.

There emerges a chance from the fact that the moment they come into being, people with previously different political genealogies and world views will begin to act together in joint interest. There emerges a chance of limiting the internal divisions of Polish society -- divisions which grew so dramatically in the course of the past period between August and September. I ask straight out: Who and what were served by the dramatic tensions and conflicts against the background of belonging to one union rather than another -- conflicts which meant that colleagues, sometimes working at the very same machine, became enemies, that the son began to hate the father, and the brother, the brother? In whose interests was it after all --- for it was not in our Polish interests. Did one Pole look, as in the prepartition period, one way and another quite the opposite way. Old Polish proverbs state that, first, where two quarrel a third carries off the gain, and second, that a Pole only closes the stable door once the horse has bolted. If someone thinks we have had too little damage of this sort, then let him say so out loud and in public.

It seems to me that it is high time for us to realize that further internal disputes and divisions can only damage and harm the fatherland, (?which is, after all, the same for all of us). The contemporary world is more at odds today than at any other time. The threat of global confrontation is greater than ever. In the face of this danger, the aim of dividing the Poles into those who -- as it is conventionally said -- are for the West and those who -- again conventionally speaking -- are for the East is, to put it as tactfully as possible, to think in political categories of a downright childish naivety. We do not need an internally fragmented Polish society. It is needed by those who attempt, at our Polish cost, and not for the first time in history, to play out a completely different game. Let us remember above all that this is our only shared home and that those who try to overthrow its foundations are not in the right!

DEPUTY ADDRESSES SEJM ON FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

LD090046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 82

["Extracts from speech by Sejm Deputy Boleslaw Struzek at the 8 October Sejm session on the draft law on farmers' organizations -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen Speaker. May it please the House. Authorized by the Commission on Legislative Work and the Commission on Agriculture and the Food Industry I have the honor to submit to The House the draft law proposed by the deputies concerning social-professional organizations for farmers as contained in Sejm documents Nos 39 and 234. The work on this draft law was begun by the Commission on Agriculture and the Food Industry in September 1980. The commission on legislative work then joined in the work. On 6 March 1981 the draft law on farmers' self-management received its first reading and was forwarded for further work to the abovementioned commissions.

At the same time the Sejm Presidium submitted the draft law for public discussion. Opinions and assessments have been received from 31 voivodship teams of deputies,following numerous meetings of deputies with electors, meetings organized in farming communities. Assessments were also received from concerned institutions and organizations. Assessments have also been received from all the branch associations of growers and breeders, many parish unions of agricultural circles and organizations, Rural Solidarity and individual rural activists.

After Rural Solidarity and agricultural circles had been registered as trade unions of individual farmers the work of the commissions on the draft statute was stopped. However, the situation in agricultural organizations and their mutual re ations during 1981 was conducive to strengthening the conviction of the need for a uniform trade representation of individual [indiwidualnyy] farmers.

It was not in the interest of the countryside and the country for a competitive struggle to continue between a growing number of the registered trade unions of individual farmers, one which was becoming more strident. In this struggle ambitions and selfish interests of the leading groups became predominant and a significant role was played by the influences and, not infrequently, pressures extended by external centers which were alien to the interests of the countryside.

Simultaneously with the resumption of the discussion on the conception of the employees trade unions at the beginning of March 1982, a discussion on the shape of the trade representation of individual farmers also started. In no country in the world where individual [indiwidualnyy] agriculture is developed are there trade unions. Yes, there are trade unions of hired agriculture workers. Individual producers, however, are rallied in peasants' or farmers' unions.

In principle, the organizational structure of those unions are equivalent to the administrative division of the country in question. Also in principle, numerous branch associations of farmers and breeders, agricultural insurance, credit and other institutions are rallied in those unions. Apart from that, in about 60 countries agricultural chambers are active whose nature and activities are varied. In some countries agricultural chambers merely fulfill coordinating functions as regards the activities of agricultural organizations -- in England, for example. In others they have taken over a considerable range of the state agricultural administration.

May it please the House: The Commission of Agriculture and the Food Industry and the Commission of Legislative Work in starting the work on the draft statute yet again were guided by the fundamental assumption that the statute would regulate the issue of the trade representation of individual farmers and the conditions for developing an independent, self-governing socioprofessional movement of farmers in the best possible way, making use of the achievements of social consultation and, at the same time, taking into account the content of the statute on trade unions and the opinions of experts and representatives of the Main Council of the Polish-Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and of certain branch associations. The work on the draft statue was finished on 1 October this year. The commissions unanimously passed a resolution on submitting the draft statute to a general debate in the Sejm.

At the joint session on 5 October, the two commissions issued positive opinions on proposing an amendment to the name of the union at the national and local level and they authorized the reporting deputy to sumbit this as a self-amendment to the text of the statute according to the Document 234. The amendement concerns replacing the name in the draft as of 1 October -- that is, replacing the name of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations [Centralny Zwiazek Kolek 1 Organizacji Rolniczych] with the name of the National Union of Farmers, Agricultural Circles and Organizations and, respectively, the name of the Voivodship Union of Agriculture Circles and Organizations with the name of the Voivodship Union of Farmers, Agriculture Circles and Organizations. Finally, the name of the Parish Union of Agriculture Circles and Organizations was to be changed to the Parish Union of Farmers, Agricultural Circles and Organizations.

It is the intention of the proposed amendment to emphasize by the name itself that the agricultural organizations encompassed by the legal regulations of the draft statute in its sociovocational nature constitute unions of farmers and that the only source of decisionmaking in those organizations should be the will of their members which will be expressed by the self-governing, statutory organs of those organizations. Finally, (?It must be emphasized) that all social and vocational organizations of farmers, both of a general and branch nature, should be guided in their functioning by the well-being of individual agriculture as a whole.

The present draft statute, along with the submitted self-amendment, compared with the draft statute on agriculture self-government contains many significant changes. The title of the statute has been changed to one which is appropriate to its content in accordance with many consultative opinions. An intention aiming to legally regulate the institution of agricultural self-governments as a whole would be premature.

For example, in several voivodships issues connected with the appointment of agricultural chambers are being examined. The work on the next draft statute has been started. Certain functions of agricultural self-government are fulfilled by agricultural cooperatives and people's councils -- above all, the institution of the self-government of rural inhabitants which is contained in the draft statute on people's councils.

In the content of the preamble were also fully included the proposals submitted in the process of consultation as well as the statutory guarantee of the durability and equality of individual agriculture contained in Article 131 of the statute concerning changes to the statute of the civil code.

General regulations constituting the content of the first chapter of the statute -- articles one to three -- define the nature, main functions and sociovocational features of the organization of farmers as well as their legal basis. The draft statute covers the following range: agricultural circles, rural housewives circles, agricultural branch associations, parish, voivodship and national union of farmers; agricultural circles and organizations, and agricultural unions and branch (?units). Those organizations functioning in accordance with the constitutional principles of the political system of the Polish People's Republic, with the regulations of the statute which are now being presented and with the registered statutes will be organizations fully independent from the organs of state administration and from state and social organizational units. This independence is strengthened by the court registration of the organization of farmers, by the mode of the registration and by the attainment of a legal personality which is the subject of Chapter Nine of the draft statute.

The second essential feature of those organizations is their self-governments. As defined in Article 2, Paragraph 2, of the draft statute, they function through and within the statutes adopted by them and through organs elected in a democratic manner. They also define -- in an independent manner within the framework binding by the legal regulations -- the principles and forms of their activities.

Already in Article 1 the draft statute [passage indistinct] the implementation of the rights and tasks. The rights and tasks of the organization of farmers could be divided into four groups: the right to participate in the shaping and realization of agricultural policy, as well as social policy; the right to carry out social control in particularly important spheres of agricultural services; third, [words indistinct] tasks of the organization, many of them; and the right to initiate and to carry out economic and social activities.

The statute envisages the following means of implementing those rights: conducting an analysis of the costs of agricultural production, the costs of living and the shaping of incomes; presenting to the appropriate state and social organs, organizational units and other organizations created to fulfill tasks for agriculture, their stand in the form of opinions, motions, postulates and demands; initiation of legal regulations and giving opinions or participating in the working out of legal acts; participation in negotiations and -- what is clearly understood, although it is not contained in the draft -- participation in advisory-consultative bodies and organs of administration and state authorities; and finally, submitting objections in relation to stands or decisions of organs of state administration, or organizational units and organizations.

Next there is the instituting of conciliatory procedures. A dispute, not resolved in the conciliatory procedure, will be passed for resolution by a collegium of social arbitration at the (?registering) court appropriate for the farmers' organizations involved.

After exhausting these means and when the unresolved dispute concerns essential rights and interests of farmers, the farmers' organization may undertake protest actions, as exceptional means. The conditions, mode and range of undertaking such protest actions are defined in more detail in Article Nine.

The means of executing the function of protecting the vocational and social interests of farmers is the right of the farmers' organization to apply to appropriate organs of state administration with a demand to institute administrative procedure in a particular case. A representative of the farmers' organization may be a plenipotentiary of a farmer in cases connected with conducting a farm.

May it please the House: In the following three chapters -- that is, in Chapters Three, Four and Five, the draft act defines the specific nature of basic farmers' organizations, that is, agricultural circles, circles of rural housewives and agricultural branch associations. It defines the essential elements of their regulations or rules, mode of creation, principles of association of members, obligation and mode of registration.

The next three chapters regulate the following: creation of voluntary unions of farmers, agricultural circles and organizations at the level of parish and viovodship -- Chapter Six; district, viovodship, regional and national agricultural unions and branch associations -- Chapter Seven; and national union of agricultural circles and farmers' organizations -- Chapter Eight.

The (?registration) organs in Articles 39 and 40, sanctions regarding a farmers' organization, in the case of activity contrary to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and other generally applicable regualtions in force are defined in Chapter Nine. (?regulation) is comparable to the act on trade unions.

In the introductory, transitional and final regulations, Articles 41-44 -- mode and stages of adjusting regulations and activity of these organizations to the act regulations [as heard]. At the same time the act repeals the act of 6 May 1981 on the registration of agricultural circles, unions, circles and organizations of farmers -- Official Gazette No 11, entry 51. The act becomes effective on the day it is announced.

Furthermore, the act contains five delegations [delegacje] for the Council of Ministers. One of them concerns the definition of inspection organ for unassociated national unions of agricultural branch associations [as heard]. Three of these delegations concern the obligations of administrative organs arising from entitlements granted to farmers' organizations and one concerns the definition of conditions where farmers' organizations lead economic activity in a more favorable manner than is defined by appropriate general legal regulations. Therefore, instructions issued by the Council of Ministers in the future on the basis of act delegation will not collide with the rights of farmers' organizations. Even more so, in the act regulations, in the major part of these delegations there is contained a condition of coordination or after obtaining an opinion of the National Union of Farmers [as heard].

May it please the House: Deputies who have taken part in working out the draft act are convinced that they are placing an effective instrument in the hands of farmers and their organizations, a good law for the defense of their social and vocational interests, for the development by farmers' organizations of all-round activity for agriculture and the village, for the further enrichment of beautiful sociovocational traditions in the peasant movement. We want this (?present) act to become the form for unifying the activity of all farmers' organizations and activsts of agricultural circles, KGW [presumably Kola Gospodyn Wiejskich -- Rural Housewives Circles -- FBIS], branch associations, as well as peasant activists in the Trade Union of Individual Farmers Solidarity. We have great hopes that the youth and young farmers will broadly participate in these organizations and that youth unions will cooperate closely, especially the Union of Rural Youth and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

May it please the House: I wish to express thanks to all the deputies who took part in the work of the commissions, as well as the representatives of agricultural orgnizations and experts, for their great contribution to the work on the draft act. In the name of both commissions I move that act (?form) 234 be adopted along with the submitted self-correction. Thank you. [applause]

SEJM DEBATE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORTED

LD098332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] The first part of today's Sejm debate concerns the problems of people's councils and local self-government. Let us remind you, the first reading of a draft bill in this matter, prepared by the Council of State, has already taken place. It was described from the Sejm rostrum by the chairman of the Council of State, Prof Henryk Jablonski.

The draft defines people's councils as organs of state power and fundamental organs of social self-government in parishes, districts, towns and voivodships. Its decisions stem from the need to ensure independence in resolving the problems of local communities. In the draft, the councils are empowered to use their finances: they are to coshape the policy of the center. The bill, Prof Jablonski said, will form a new stage in the implementation of the idea of democracy.

Discussion of the draft on people's councils and local self-government has been going on over the last hour, and a special Sejm commission will be set up for further work on it.

Three deputies spoke on behalf of their parliamentary parties. Deputy Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR, pointed out that the great political and organizational significance of people's councils in our political system has always been expressed by the party in its principal documents. The sources of the present legislative intiative can be found in the ninth extraordinary party congress resolution. This draft defines as the basic aims, broadening socialist democracy, strengthening people's power in localities, introducing local self-government, and ensuring all-round participation of the working people of towns and villages in governing the state, PZPR Deputy Tadeusz Porebski stressed. The deputy expressed support for the basic principles and the general solutions of the draft on people's councils and local self-government, and, at the same time, for the intention to set up an extraordinary commission to review the draft submitted to the Sejm.

Deputy Jozef Kiljowki, ZSL [United Peasant Party], stated that the draft on people's councils and local self-government, in general fulfills the marked-out political aims. Principal concepts adopted in the draft may well serve to define the organizational function of the people's councils. This allows the parliamentary party to support the submitted draft, in the conviction that in the course of further legislative work, the need for further improvement in the draft solutions both of a general and a more specific nature, will be met, permitting the act's final shape to be in accordance with social needs and expectations.

Speaking next, Deputy Henryk Stawski, SD [Democratic Party], said, among other things, that the parliamentary party, in accordance with the twelfth congress resolution, thinks that people's councils should have a dual nature. First, to act as representative organs, in accordance with the Constitution, and, secondly, in keeping with the traditions and experiences of several dozen years, to fulfill the role of local self-government organs. In the deputy's opinion, the submitted draft is both in accordance with the Constitution and in keeping with social demand.

Ten minutes ago, a recess in the debate was announced. The Sejm commissions for economic plan, budget and finances; for heavy industry, machine building industry and metallurgical industry; for culture and art; construction and construction materials industry, are to convene.

So, the recess in the Sejm session is continuing and I will just say what the Sejm discussion will focus on later. The first reading of a government draft on employees' old age and disability pensions will take place. Then the government bill to amend the act on combating speculation will be debated. Next, a draft on changes to the alimony fund act will be discussed. The first reading of the government's road traffic bill will also take place.

A speech from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski is also expected. Changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers have been announced. The sitting will end with deputies' written and oral questions.

COUNCIL OF STATE PASSES TRADE UNION RESOLUTION

LD122204 Warsaw PAP in English 2046 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 12 Oct -- A session of the Council of State was held here today. Under the trade union law of October 8, 1982 the council adopted a resolution on the principles and ways of setting up trade union organizations in factories:

The Council of State ratified:

an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation (?between the governments) of Poland and Colombia;

a consular convention between Poland and the Libyan Jamahiriyah;

a convention on the prevention of crimes and the punishment of perpetrators of crimes against persons enjoying international protection, including diplomats.

INITIATING GROUPS FORMED FOR NEW TRADE UNIONS

Szatkowski Enterprises

LD121432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The new statute on trade unions, which was approved during last Friday's session of the Sejm, ends the stage of discussion about the new trade unions. Now it is time to implement it.

In the Szatkowski enterprise, known for its rich revolutionary traditions, a meeting of an initiating group was called on the day after the statute was approved. Twenty four people turned up. Party members and people without party affiliation, members of the former branch unions and of Solidarity, were in that group. Workers and engineers came along; therefore, one can speak about a relatively complete social representation of the factory. In a secret ballot a ten-person founding committee of the new union was elected, and afterwards a declaration was adopted which was read over the factory's cable broadcasting system.

The contents of that declaration are here in front of me. I shall quote two points. Point one: to set about organizing a trade union in accordance with the Sejm statute. Point two: in accordance with the statute we shall be an independent and self-governing trade union of Szatkowski factory employees. We shall be independent of state economic administration and not eligible for supervision or control by it. We shall possess rights guaranteed by legal acts which take into account the agreements reached in Gdansk and Jastrzebie. We shall be self-governing, for we shall establish our own regulations and our own program of activities guaranteed by the right to defend the interests of employees in the spheres of pay, social welfare and conditions of work.

Slupsk Voivodship

LD121416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Our correspondent reports that in several dozen work enterprises in Slupsk Voivodship initiative groups of the new trade unions have come into being. In the Slupsk furniture plant, one of the largest plants on the middle coastline, this group numbers 150 persons.

Today from among this group a founding committee for the new trade unions was constituted and the statute it has worked out will be passed on for registration by the voivodship court in the next few days. In other enterprises in Slupsk Voivodship work force meetings continue to be held during which discussion of the law and of conditions for the setting up of a plant union is proceeding. All legal uncertainties connected with the law are being cleared up by the consultative and advisory group set up as an attachment to the Slupsk voivoda. [as received]

Solidarity Members Apply

LD121450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text In Poznan Voivodship initiating groups have already been set up in more than 120 factories. In (Lutofama) approximately 30 people comprised the initiating group. An eight-person team has been appointed. It has started to accept applications to the new trade unions. To date more than 50 persons have submitted their applications, half of whom were members of the former solidarity.

CRITICAL REACTION TO U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

PAP Statement

LD131208 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 12 Oct -- In connection with the NATO spokesman's utterance yesterday following the NATO council session, the Polish Press Agency has been authorized to make the following statement:

It is not the first time that attempts by the North Atlantic Treaty to interfere in Poland's internal affairs have been made. A few days ago Polish opinion was surprised by new threats, including further limitation of trade and economic cooperation, contained in the U.S. President's speech of 9 October whose tone and formulations are incompatible with customs observed in relations between sovereign states. Successive economic restrictions will hurt the living standard of the population and Polish enterprises oriented on trade [word indistinct] coproduction and scientific-technical cooperation in certain Western countries on the basis of mutual advantages.

The recent statement of the NATO press spokesman demonstrates once again that on instigation and under pressure of the United States, this political and military grouping usurps the right to assess the internal situation in Poland and advise on solutions which suit the NATO political ends. These attempts are doomed to failure. They run counter to the generally accepted norms governing international coexistence and are incompatible with the CSCE Final Act which expressly prohibits such interference in internal affairs.

The putting forth by NATO of political conditions concerning the internal situation in a member-state of the Warsaw Treaty can only result in exacerbation of the international situation, deterioration of East-West relations and the state of cooperation in Europe. The manner of shaping domestic situation, including the trade union movement model, lies exclusively within the competence of every state.

Poland organises sovereignly her legal and socio-political system. The trade union law approved by the Sejm, which NATO chose to make the target of its inadmissible interference, like other laws made in Poland, are and will remain the function of the development of situation in our country and its needs, and not the effect of outside pressure. The law, its contents and the manner in which it was approved are consistent with the Polish Constitution and Poland's international obligations, including the CSCE Final Act.

Government Spokesman

LD122040 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The Interpress Press Center in Warsaw was the venue today for the weekly conference held for foreign journalists and correspondents accredited to Poland. The government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, replied to questions. He spoke, among other things, on yesterday's events in Gdansk, the interior minister's decision recommending the release from detention of a further 308 persons, and also on world reaction to the law on trade unions passed by the Sejm.

Minister Urban devoted most attention to a discussion of the American administration's attitude and that of President Reagan. The government press spokesman said:

While making this brief review I would like to recall statements by assistants of the secretary of state of Washington. They said: Our decisions will render the situation of the Polish Government more difficult, and in addition to that our decisions ought to deepen the atmosphere of confrontation between the government and the public.

I consider this statement, Jerzy Urban said, to be a very honest one. For such, in fact, are the intentions of the American policy with regard to Poland. In the statements of the representatives of the American Government we find a clear incitement to fight against the authorities in Poland. For instance, the White House press spokesman stated that the Polish nation would not bend under the pressure of its regime or under Soviet pressures. But it is not this sentence I have in mind -- for it is a stereotype of American views -- but the following one. It reads: We hope the Polish nation will not submit to the injunctions of the regime. Please note, the press spokesman stated, that here a representative of one government is calling on the representatives of another country to demonstrate disobedience toward the laws of this country. There were similar theses in the speech by President Reagan.

Commenting on the widely publicized public statement by Ronald Reagan made before his radio address, during so-called microphone tests, when the President hurled vulgar invective against the Polish authorities, Jerzy Urban stated: I do not know if that is international politics, for the hurling of abuse of this kind has to be defined as a symptom of a personal obsession. I will pass over the vocabularly, which was clearly derived from movie dialogue that takes place in a saloon.

President Reagan, noting the possibility that Poland might be stripped of the so-called most-favored-nation clause, said: In taking these steps I would like to clearly state, as I have done in the past, that they are not directed against the Polish nation.

Commenting on these sanctions against Poland by America, I have to declare, Jerzy Urban said, that the American President is cheating his electors, since he is putting before them a hypocritical and false interpretation, as all these successive sanctions hit out directly at the Polish public. Obviously, however, they are not of such force as to shake the state or to cause events of a political nature in Poland. The economic effects that result for Poland from the suspension of the most-favored-nation clause amount to about $40 million. This is less than 1 per cent of our exports to the capitalist countries. However, in the present situation in which the Polish public finds itself, Poland may keenly feel this decision that is based on the American administration's striving to reduce the size of Poland's imports from the United States by reducing the financial revenue from which it would be able to import. And these Polish imports are made up, above all, of food and certain installations and materials that are essential for production, and on which the work of the Polish worker depends in part, as does the reduction of the shortage of goods on the domestic market. Thus these sanctions hit out directly at the Polish public, and their sociopolitical meaning is quite the reverse of the one stated by President Reagan.

We have presented a fragment of the statement by government spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, during today's press conference for foreign journalists.

Correspondent on Sanctions

LD101638 Warsaw PAP in English 1434 GMT 10 Oct 82

["New Sanctions by Reagan" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Washington 10 Oct -- PAP correspondent has reported that during his weekend stay on his California ranch, the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, made a radio speech in which he expressed his anxiety on the passing of the new trade union bill by the Polish parliament, Sejm. Reagan thinks that from a distance of many thousand miles he knows better than the Poles how to rule and arrange things in their country.

The same man who crushed with an iron fist and the help of police and police handcuffs the strike by air traffic controllers, is now telling the Polish working people and the Polish parliament how to shape relations between trade unions and the state.

(?Recognizing that the new bill is not) up to his liking he declares that America cannot remain indifferent. He therefore gives an order to take measures aimed at suspending the most-favoured-nation status for Poland's exports to the U.S. market, which aims at curbing Polish exports or reducing their profitability, i.e. the taking over by the USA of part of Polish national income. He also declares that he will take such moves with respect to United States' Western allies that would bring about similar measures on their part.

At the same time Ronald Reagan states hypocritically that his moves are not directed against Poles but against the Polish Government. He is trying to dictate, not for the first time, to a sovereign state, its parliament and government, the conditions which he thinks must be met in order to deserve a liberal treatment by a distant superpower, and he names among them the lifting of martial law and the release of internees.

The Polish Press Agency PAP, in connection with President Reagan's statement on Polish affairs, finds it necessary to remind that the Polish People's Republic is not a banana republic, where the President of the United States can consider himself authorized to impose American law. Poland is not a member of NATO, but a member of the Warsaw Pact and an ally of the Soviet Union. Polish Army along with the Soviet Army hoisted the Polish flag on the ruins of Nazi Germany.

The Polish Press Agency would also like to remind that in the history of Polish-American relations so far it is rather the Americans who have reason to cherish the memory of Pulaski and Kosciuszko. PAP would like to express [words indistinct] whether President Reagan is likely to become in the future an American Kosciuszko for Poland.

The Poles have enough reasons to feel friendship and sympathy towards the American nation. Hundreds of thousands of our countrymen emigrated to the United States of America at the time of Poland's partitions and in the period of independence between the wars to seek an elementary human right, the right to work which they could not exercise at home. Many people of Polish descent as well as Poles temporarily staying in the United States during World War Two (? played) a significant role in the U.S. shift from isolationism to the anti-Nazi coalition. It is enough to recall here the role played by Polish economist of world renown Oskar Lange in the electoral campaign of Franklin Delano Roosevelt which led to the establsihment of that coalition. A coalition whose victory determined a new deal in the world and in Europe, the deal introduced by the Yalta and Potsdam accords, opening the way for setting up the United Nations Organization, a coalition from which the Western states shifted to the policy of cold war soon after destroying the Nazi Reich.

Sometimes in the past, for several years after the war, "a rider on a white horse" had been expected in vain. He did not come. [Words indistinct] is not going to be different either.

The Polish Press Agency recalls that similarly as after World War Two General Anders did not ride into Warsaw on a white horse. Similarly today no Californian rider is going to come to Poland on any horse.

The Polish Press Agency would wish to remind all those who wish to interfere in an inadmissible manner in Poland's internal affairs and sovereign decisions of her highest legislative parliamentary authorities that they are violating good diplomatic customs, the Charter of the United Nations and offend national feelings of Poles.

Results of Sanctions

LD120840 Warsaw PAP in English 0716 GMT 12 Oct 82

["Reagan's Decision Results Predicted" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Washington 11 Oct (by PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski) -- After President Reagan's Saturday decision to aggravate economic sanctions against Poland, and to take steps aimed at suspending Poland's longtime most-favoured-nation trade status is approved by Congress, the tariffs on Polish industrial goods and textiles imported to the USA, could rise by 3 to 4 times. This would make Polish exports to America unprofitable.

In 1981 Polish exports to the USA totalled 365 million dollars, of which two-thirds were covered by the most-favored-nation tariff. One could therefore assume that if Polish exports to the USA do become altogether unprofitable due to the high tariffs, and this is the objective of the President's decision, Poland will lose a market of 200 million dollars, if 1981 indicators are taken into account. The American side stresses that these are rough estimates, but ones which give an idea about the losses to be sustained by Poland in the course of sanctions and the discriminatory measures. Both, of course, contradict the general principles of co-existence between nations, corroborated by a number of international agreements to which both Poland and the USA are signatories.

'Anti-Polish' Measure

LD111554 Warsaw PAP in English 1448 GMT 11 Oct 82

["Cool Reception of Reagan's Decision" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Washington 11 Oct (By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski) -- It seems that to the surprise of the Reagan administration the decision on the suspension of the most-favoured-nation clause granted Poland some years ago was received in the U.S. with less enthusiasm than the White House had expected. The decision most distinctly initiated great anti-Polish campaign and most obviously it was expected that it would gain broad, spontaneous support. There is no doubt that Washington expected also the new campaign to divert Americans' attention from internal difficulties, mainly the troublesome issue of unemployment.

The months that have passed since the applications of sanctions against Poland proved that this policy has not only been no success but has become the source of troubles, tension and failures. The efficiency of that policy was questioned by many congressmen, leading experts and finally all the U.S. allies. In such circumstances a successive sanction makes an impression in the U.S. of blundering in a wrong direction.

Hypocrisy of deploring the decision of the Polish Sejm concerning the trade union issues is striking. No one has the slightest doubt that the U.S. administration is not deploring Solidarnosc, which in reality does not bother it at all. But the fact that, as it sees it, yet another chance to weaken the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, was lost.

The Reagan administration showed once again that it is not able to overcome extreme conservatism and that its understanding of the contemporary world is very limited. This is why Reagan again made a step which for a longer run cannot bring any profit, as it has already been shown by the to-date U.S. results of the policy of sanctions.

INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM STUDIES FUTURE OF CSCE

Andrei Greets Participants

AU091406 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 09/10/1982 -- The proceedings of "The Future of the Helsinki Process" International Colloquium, organized under the auspices of the Romanian Association of International Law and International Relations and the New York Institute of Studies on East-West Security Affairs started at Snagov, near Bucharest, on October 8.

Political, diplomatic, military experts and scientists from European countries, the USA and Canada attend this international meeting.

At the opening of the proceedings, John Edwin Mroz, president of the New York Institute for Studies on East-West Security Affairs took the floor, as well as Ira D. Wallach, chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Institute of Studies on East-West Security Affairs and Dr John Holst, director of the Norweigian Institute for International Relations, chairman of the meeting.

On behalf of the Romanian Government, the participants were greeted by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. The speaker presented Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the European security and cooperation. The Romanian foreign minister also pointed to Romania's stand on the objectives of the all-European Madrid meeting, with emphasis on need for its proceedings to unfold fruitfully and constructively, for the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, for the reassertion of the attachment to the integral application of the Helsinki final act provisions and for the furtherance of the CSCE process.

Next, participants from Romania, Austria, the USA and Yugoslavia read papers.

The proceedings of the colloquium continue.

Ceausescu Meets Participants

AU112045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/10/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received on October 11 the participants in the international colloquium on European security and cooperation discussing "The Future of the Helsinki Process," organized at Snagov under the auspices of the Romanian Association for International Law and International Relations ADIRI and the New York Institute of Studies on East-West Security Affairs.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Miu Dobrescu and Petru Enache.

In behalf of the foreign participants, Ira D. Wallach, chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Institute of Studies on East-West Security Affairs, Dr John Holst, director of the Norwegian Institute for International Relations, president of the colloquium, and John Edwin Mroz, president of the New York Institute of Studies on East-West Security Affairs, expressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu their full gratitude and warm thanks for the interview granted, stressing that they felt greatly honored by having been received by the Romanian head of state.

The participants in the interview assessed highly Romania's active contribution, President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and actions for real security, for multilateral collaboration in Europe, for t' attainment of all peoples' aspirations for peace, freedom, independence and progress.

The guests informed about the good organization and unfolding of the colloquium, highlighting that it proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual esteem and regard and occasioned a wide and fruitful exchange of views on matters related to the objectives of detente, as well as the continuity and dynamics of the Helsinki-inaugurated process of building the security and cooperation in Europe. They also stressed that one of the causes preventing the building of security and cooperation on the continent was the failure of the disarmament actions and that the only constructive alternative was the resumption of the process of detente, collaboration and understanding among nations and a passage to firm measures of military disengagement and disarmament.

At the end of the interview Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

Ceausescu Address

AU120945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Report on President Nicolae Ceausescu address at meeting with participants in international colloquium on European security and cooperation, held in Snagov between 8 and 10 October]

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1982 -- After addressing a salute to all participants in the reunion devoted to the Eas-West relations, to security and cooperation in Europe, the RCP general secretary said: I consider that the holding of this colloquium in Bucharest, in the current international circumstances and shortly before the resumption of the Madrid reunion is of outstanding importance to the policy of international detente and collaboration.

Developments, life demonstrates that the complex issues in international life, the most serious tension that has come about call for all people of good faith, irrespective of their political, religious or philosophic beliefs, to work in common in order to halt the dangerous course of tension, for the resumption of the policy of detente.

Stressing then that the grave situation in international life is the direct result of the continuation of certain old practices of the world policy, of intensified arms race and deepened discrepancies among the rich and poor countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament ended without significant results, and the Madrid meeting, devoted to the European security, lasted too much. During it problems were posed which exceeded the scope of the meeting, which prevented the reaching of adequate understanding. In Romania's opinion, it is essential that everything should be done for halting the current dangerous course in the international life, for passing to the cessation of military conflicts and to their settlement by means of negotiations. Romania declares firmly for the resolution of questions with the participation of all states, on an equal footing, but we must acknowledge that a particular responsibility devolves upon the two big powers, as well as upon other big powers. If we talk about disarmament, and nuclear disarmament in the first place, it is obvious that this concerns the big nuclear powers and first of all the Soviet Union and the United States. Disarmament cannot start unless these two big powers resolutely give up nuclear armaments and pass to disarmament.

The Romanian head of state pointed out that everything should be done for no longer emplacing new missiles on the European Continent and for withdrawing and destroying those already in place, for reducing armanents and passing to disarmament in the field of classic weaponry.

We, the Romanian president said, attach great importance to the implementation of the Helsinki-signed documents in all their elements. Of course, he added, all facets of the documents are important. But we have to see what are the basic problems, what is essential in these documents. If we do not halt the arms race and the emplacement of new nuclear missiles and weapons in Europe, all the other facets of the documents lose their importance. The missiles, no matter where they start from -- either from the West or from the East -- will not choose their victims by political, philosophic or religious conceptions. The victims of the nuclear weapons will be men, women, children, youth, old people, no matter what their convictions. Therefore, the essential problem is to halt the arms race, to induce the passage to disarmament, to ensure man's fundamental right to life, to free existence.

The big peace demonstrations in Europe -- Nicolae Ceausescu went on -- in which the Romanian people participated most actively, demonstrate that the peoples wish disarmament and peace ensured.

In this spirit, other problems should be left aside in Madrid and pride of place be given to the agreement on the convening of a conference on disarmament and confidence in Europe, further development of friendship and collaboration among European countries and the follow-up of the Helsinki-started meetings.

The Romanian president said: We must not artifically raise obstacles in the path of understanding, collaboration and peace. Of course, I know that some do not like what is going on in one country, others do not like what is going on in another country. We, too, have our views on various questions, but I think that in Helsinki we have got to understand each other starting from the observance of the different social systems and political, religious and philosphic conceptions, hence we must go on in the same spirit.

We must respect and develop the Helsinki spirit. Pointing out that the problems of underdevelopment in the world become ever more complex in the world and one cannot speak of real detente, collaboration and peace without having the underdevelopment issue solved, without having a new international economic order built, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that Europe must make an active contribution to the settlement of these issues. As far as Romania is concerned, President Ceausescu stressed, she is determined to actively contribute to the exchange of views, to discussing any problems related to the policy of detente, peace, disarmament, observance of national independence.

You have said you have no intention to fill in for the diplomats. Sure, the diplomats, the governments, the heads of state have a great role and it is they that have the responsibility to directly solve the problems and come to proper understandings. But I consider that such reunions, which represent the opinion of outstanding personalities in various domains, public opinion, the peoples, also have a role of outstanding importance in solving the problems, in achieving the detente and collaborations. I think that such meetings should be intensified, developed. Bridging together representatives of scientific, political, social life, of various beliefs, they express public opinion, and are necessary for the successful progress of the struggle for detente. I think that such meetings, the intensification of the struggle of the popular masses, of the peoples everywhere can stand for a strong support to governments, to diplomats and heads of state. They must and can induce them to take into consideration the peoples' will of peace, independence and a better life.

We should do everything possible, the Romanian president said, for a policy of peace, collaboration, grounded upon equality, observance of independence, non-immixture in other states' internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat with force in international life.

In conclusion, Nicolae Ceausescu said that Romania was ready to play host to any other meeting -- inclusive of further meetings of the institute of studies on East-West security affairs -- and wished them success in the noble activity they carried on for understanding and collaboration, for disarmament and peace.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUN RESOLUTION

AU121147 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Oct 82 pp 1, 5

["Resolution of the RCP Central Committee Plenum of 7-8 October 1982" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] The RCP Central Committee Plenum, convened under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, on 7-8 October this year, debated the following agenda:

1. Draft national uniform plan of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1983.

2. Draft plan on the development of agriculture and food industry in 1983.

3. Program on implementation of self-management and self-supply measures, designed to ensure appropriate consumer supplies of agricultural produce, foodstuffs and industrial goods in the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983.

4. Uniform program on comprehensive performance of land amelioration work.

5. Draft law on the establishment of an economic development fund with the working people's contribution in the form of social shares.

6. Proposals on convening an RCP national conference.

7. Proposals for the reorganization of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development of Romania.

8. Organizational matters.

1. The plenun debated and approved the draft national uniform plan of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1983. It expressed the view that the plan is fully in accordance with the 12th congress decisions, with the guidelines and objectives presented in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speeches, and with requirements involved in raising all socioeconomic activities to a higher qualitative level. The draft plan channels the creative work of all our people in the third year of the 5-year plan and, through its provisions, ensures the continuous progress of the national economy, increases in our nation's living standard and level of civilization, and Romania's resolute advance along the path of socialism and communism.

The Central Committee highly praised the decisive role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in establishing and carrying out the party-state policies, in dealing with the major aspects of the country's socioeconomic development, in stimulating the creative energies and forces of the nation, and in mobilizing all national resources for achieving a new quality in our people's work and life. It emphasized the party secretary's essential contribution to drafting the 1983 plan, which he personally supervised, and to the realistic and profoundly scientific substantiation of next year's objectives, which are in consonance with the provisions of the 5-year plan, reflect the tasks endorsed under additional programs, and are based on existing capacities and those that will be commissioned, and on the results obtained through the fulfillment of this year's plan.

In accordance with the instructions of the party secretary general, the draft plan places special stress on expanding our domestic resources of raw materials and energy -- so that most of 1983 requirements should be covered by domestic resources -- and on intensive agricultural developments. Special attention is given to better utilizing raw materials and energy, raising the technical and qualitative level of products, improving export activities, markedly enhancing economic efficiency, and increasing the people's material and intellectual well-being.

The figures suggested for 1983 were discussed at enterprises and centrals, by ministry managerial councils, and in the counties, and have won the unanimous agreement of all working people.

In accordance with the 1983 plan figures, the value of the net industrial production will be 8 percent higher than in 1982. The basic branches of the national economy will further develop considerably. The value of the net agricultural production will be 6.1 percent higher than this year. The production costs proposed for 1983 are based on the recommendation of the party-state leadership to substantially reduce specific consumptions of raw and other materials, energy and fuel, and to increase the degree of utilization of all material resources and labor productivity. The national income will be 5 percent higher than in 1982, while material expenditures for the social product will be further cut back. The plan provisions on the living standard ensure increases in people's incomes, better consumer supplies and services, further implementation of the housing program, and general increases in the material and intellectual living standard of all the citizens.

The plenum is of the opinion that all conditions have been met for fulfilling the 1983 plan and all the tasks established for enterprises, centrals, ministries and counties.

THE PLENUM URGES THE WORKERS, ENGINEERS, TECHNICIANS AND WORKING PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY TO WORK TO SMOOTHLY FULFILL THE CURRENT PLAN PROVISIONS, AND TO RAISE ALL ACTIVITIES TO A HIGHER LEVEL OF QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY, WITH A VIEW TO PREPARING FOR AND BEGINNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1983 PLAN OBJECTIVES IN THE BEST CONDITIONS.

Along this line, resolute measures are required to fully utilize machines, installations and work hours, to strengthen order and discipline, and to attend to the professional training of cadres.

Efforts must be intensified to commission the new production capacities on schedule, to conclude contracts for all technological installations and to prepare the necessary technical blueprints for the investment projects envisaged in the plan. The enterprises, centrals, ministries and counties will have to make sustained efforts to ensure the material balance of the plan by fulfilling all the provisions of the itemized production plan, strictly enforcing planned consumptions of energy and raw materials, and carrying out smooth supplies and marketing. At the same time, in order to optimally fulfill the plan provisions, resolute measures are required to increase economic efficiency, responsibly handle material, financial and currency resources, bolster economic self-management and self-administration and unswervingly promote the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism in all sectors, with a view to increasing the national income and thus raising the people's living standard as envisaged in the plan.

2. The RCP Central Committee plenum believes that the draft plan for developing the agriculture and food industry in the coming year, drafted under the supervision of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, is fully in consonance with the tasks resulting from the 12th congress documents and from the plan adopted by the second congress of the managerial councils of socialist agricultural units and of the entire peasantry, and with the vast program on a new agrarian revolution in Romania.

The draft plan places special emphasis on accentuating the process of intensive and comprehensive development of agriculture, as one of the basic branches of the national economy. In the area of vegetable production, in accordance with the need to ensure agricultural produce for consumer supplies, for industry and for exports, as well as for livestock foddering, the plan provides for improving crops structure, and in this context, for increasing the area sown to wheat, rye, rice, edible leguminous plants, and for considerably increasing average yields per hectare.

The plan envisages higher average yields, in view of the technical-material means available and of measures to cultivate strains and hybrids with a high productive potential, to judiciously distribute crops and achieve optimal plant densities, to apply improved technologies and perform top quality work, and to sow and harvest crops on schedule.

Tasks in the livestock sector are designed to increase the number of animals, improve foddering, increase slaughter weights and increase productivity, and generally improve work in this important sector. By fulfilling these tasks, each county will ensure the necessary resources for fulfilling self-supply programs and providing consumers with meat, milk, eggs and other foodstuffs for which the county has favorable natural and economic conditions.

In the food industry, on the basis of the available resources of agricultural raw materials and of improved processing systems, the plan envisages considerable increases in the production of meat products and canned meat, drinking milk, cheeses, butter, ocean fish, canned vegetables and fruit, and so forth. It is planned to produce foodstuffs which, while preserving the natural nutritive qualities of agricultural produce, will contribute to providing the people with healthy nutrition.

The plenum requested the party bodies and organizations, the people's councils, agricultural state and cooperative units, and all working people in villages to take all the necessary measures for fully utilizing the land stock and all available technical-material means, to expand the application of advance cultivation and harvesting methods and livestock systems, to rationally utilize fodder, to perform agricultural operations on schedule and to improve labor organization in all agricultural sectors, with a view to increasing economic efficiency in each agricultural unit.

THE PLENUM URGES COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE TO MAKE EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO FULFILL THE TASKS DESIGNED TO CONTINUOUSLY INCREASE VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION, TO INCREASE THE CONTRIBUTION OF THIS IMPORTANT SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY TO INCREASING THE NATIONAL WEALTH AND TO MEETING INDUSTRIAL AND CONSUMER REQUIREMENTS, AND TO INCREASE THE CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE TO THE FATHERLAND"S SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRESS.

3. The plenum analyzed and endorsed the program on implementing measures of self-management and self-administration, designed to ensure appropriate consumer supplies of agricultural produce and foodstuffs, and industrial consumer goods for the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first half of 1983.

The discussions highlighted the fact that this program -- drafted on the basis of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations -- forcefully demonstrates the party-state's consistent concern with increasingly better meeting the citizens' consumer requirements, as one of the essential elements of continuously improving the working people's living conditions. The program envisages good supplies of seasonal agricultural produce and foodstuffs and industrial products, in a diversified range and of a good quality, in keeping with the level and structure of people's incomes, and with the 12th congress decisions on continuously increasing the people's material and intellectual well-being. The quantities suggested in the program are based on the requirements of a balanced and scientific nutrition for each category of the population.

Resources earmarked for the market fund will be evenly distributed throughout the country and judiciously managed.

All waste, product deterioration and unnecessary storage will be forcefully avoided. Simultaneously, measures will be taken to open new food produce markets and sale outlets, to better manage existing ones, to strengthen order and discipline in this area, and to regularly deliver high-quality products to the consumers, in the conditions of civilized trade transactions.

THE PLENUM URGES PEOPLE TO RESOLUTELY ACT, IN THE SPIRIT OF PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL COMRADE NICOLAE CEAUSESCU'S GUIDELINES AND TASKS, TO FULFILL THE PROVISIONS ESTABLISHED IN THE REGIONAL SELF-MANAGEMENT AND SELF-SUPPLY PROGRAM, TO ACHIEVE THE VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION STIPULATED UNDER THE STATE PLAN TASKS FOR SOCIALIST UNITS, AND TO SECURE APPROPRIATE CONTRIBUTIONS BY PRIVATE PRODUCERS TO THE STATE STOCKS, THROUGH THE DELIVERY OF AVAILABLE PRIVATE PRODUCE.

4. The RCP Central Committee plenum debated and approved the uniform program on comprehensive performance of land amelioration work.

On this occasion, too, the plenum highly praised the party secretary general's decisive contribution to developing a modern, intensive and highly productive agriculture, and in this context, to performing a vast program of land amelioration, designed to increase the productivity of the soil and to greatly increase agricultural production.

The plenum deems that the measures and guidelines featured in the uniform program on the comprehensive performance of land amelioration work are in concert with the vast activities carried out by our party-state leadership to create the necessary material and organizational conditions for a new agrarian revolution. The land amelioration program ensures that such projects will be carried out in a unitary concept, in coordination with water and forestry work within each hydrographic basin. It also ensure more active participation by individuals and by agricultural units in such work, and the application of agricultural technologies on the ameliorated areas. In accordance with the program provisions, the amelioration work performed over the current 5-year plan will result in 125,000 hectares secured against floods, 814,000 hectares irrigated, 1,140,000 hectares drained, and 1.388 billion cubic meters of reservoirs. In addition to the contributions of individuals and socialist agricultural units to the implementation of this program and to the performance of agricultural-land amelioration work on 7.3 million hectares, state investments will total 35.2 billion lei, that is 4.6 billion lei in excess of the 5-year plan provisions. By the end of 1985, implementation of this program will materialize in the fact that most of the land located in the hydrographic basins of the Jijia, Bahlui, Birlad, Ialomita, Crisuri, Timis, Moravita and other rivers, which suffered frequent floods and water clogging, will be protected.

THE RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REQUESTED THE PARTY BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS, MINISTRIES WITH RESPONSIBILITIES IN THIS AREA, PEOPLE'S COUNCILS AND AGRICULTURAL UNITS TO TAKE THE NECESSARY MEASURES AND TO PROVIDE THE MATERIAL AND LABOR RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PLANNED COMPREHENSIVE OPERATIONS FULLY AND ON SCHEDULE.

5. The plenum endorsed a draft law on the contribution of working people in state economic enterprises to the fund of economic development, in the form of social shares.

The RCP Central Committee plenum is of the opinion that by regulating the direct participation of working people in developing the production means, their responsibility as owners is enhanced, as is their interest in the productivity of economic activities. This law will also ensure the working people's more active participation in their unit's self-management and self-administration, in increasing profitability and returns, and consequently incomes, too.

According to the draft law, working people's cash deposits to the economic development fund may not exceed a total of 30 percent of the value of the fixed assets of the enterprise, and the social share in the possession of each working person may not be higher than 50,000 lei or lower than 10,000 lei for the individual's entire length of service. In exchange for the amounts deposited as social share, the working people will receive, at the end of each year, an income proportional with the total amount of the share at the respective date, payable from the enterprise profits.

At the same time, this new law will also permit managerial cadres and working personnel employed in the state apparatus, political and mass organizations, educational and social-cultural institutions to purchase social shares from an economic unit and thus to receive additional income, in proportion to the value of the social shares, just like the working people of the respective economic enterprise. Persons who purchase social shares from units other than the one that employs them have the right to participate in the general meetings of working people, to support the collective leadership bodies in their work, and to advance proposals aimed at increasing the economic efficiency of the enterprise.

The plenum decided that the draft bill should be published in the press and publicly debated.

[no paragraph on convening an RCP national conference]

6. The party Central Committee plenum adopted proposals on the reorganization of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development, in view of the need to improve its activities, of the broad democratic structure existing in our country, and of the new conditions and requirements of our fatherland's comprehensive development.

The plenum established the composition, attributions and competence of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development in the belief that through its responsibilities as a superior body of analysis, coordination and guidance, the Council will assume the role of a legislative party-state chamber and of an economic parliament, which will deliberate on socioeconomic issues, advance legislative initiatives, discuss and advise on draft laws concerning the socioeconomic development of the country, and adopt binding decisions for all state bodies and socialist enterprises falling under its competence.

The plenum decided that the documents adopted should be forwarded to the Grand National Assembly for discussion.

[no paragraphs seven or eight]

THE RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HIGHLY APPRECIATES THE SPEECH DELIVERED BY COMRADE NICOLAE CEAUSESCU AT THE END OF THE PLENUM, AND HAS DECIDED THAT THE GUIDELINES AND TASKS FEATURED IN IT SHOULD CONSTITUTE THE BASIS FOR THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY PARTY BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS, BY THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS YEAR'S PLAN, TO BEST PREPARE FOR NEXT YEAR'S PRODUCTION AND TO FULFILL THE PROVISIONS OF THE ENTIRE 5-YEAR PLAN.

The plenum expressed its conviction that the important documents adopted will win the endorsement of all the people and will reverberate in the conscience of the entire nation. It expressed its trust that our heroic workers class, diligent peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people will work with revolutionary devotion and selflessness to implement the decisions taken, to come to the national party conference with new and important achievements in all areas, to unflinchingly implement the 12th party congress objectives and the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and its advance toward communism.

SAWPY'S GRLICKOV DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD101106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Ljubljana newspaper DNEVNIK tomorrow carries an interview with Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, on topical issues relating to the current complex situation in international relations.

In answer to a question about what actions the nonaligned will take to influence those countries which are warring with each other, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov said that they must be reminded of the obligations arising from their membership, as well as the voluntarily accepted principles of peaceful coexistence between countries regardless of their social system and the peaceful resolution of mutual disputes. Nor do I exclude moral political censure as a means of ending mutual wars, he said.

In connection with the Middle East, Reagan's and Brezhnev's peace proposals and the conclusions from the Fes summit, Aleksandar Grlickov replied that Reagan's proposals are justifiably unacceptable to the PLO. They do not envisage the formation of a Palestinian state nor the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Brezhnev's proposals are more realistic and just. Fes represents a new quality in the attitudes of all Arab countries to the Palestinian problem. The degree of unity achieved is an expression of reality but in some of its demands it is met with brutal aggression. Nevertheless, the compromises have eliminated partial interests to a greater or lesser extent, although they have not eliminated them completely.

Speaking about (?events) which are at the center of attention in Europe, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov said that Polish society had still not found (?the strength) to resolve its internal conflict more efficiently through democratic means. Poland [words indistinct] still a high degree of disunity and internal lack of linking-up. Due to the balance of forces within it, the PZPR was unable to take the initiative of placing itself at the head of the workers' movement for the socialist, democratic renewal of Polish society. Thus it has deepened the lack of trust of workers and created room for other political antisocialist, counterrevolutionary forces to worm their way into the workers' movement. In this way, the conflict assumed yet another quality while the "corrective measures" could not be implemented through democratic agreement-reaching by all socio-political forces which have fought for democratic and socialist renewal.

In this connection, one should not lose sight of the still not completed PZPR renewal, and of the real material and political difficulties as well as the pronounced external interference with bloc and anti-communist contents.

There is no political room for a return to the old without deepening the conflict as well as precipitating Poland's capitulation. Here I see the possibility for the PZPR, for other progressive forces orientated toward socialism and even for the Catholic Church to find the strength to seek an equilibrium in the course of socialist and democratic renewal. The Polish events are also an expression of the aspiration for the emancipation of relations between the members of the Warsaw Treaty.

In Grlickov's assessment, the Siberian gas pipeline is an expression of Western Europe's desire for the emancipation of relations within the NATO pact. Western Europe's autonomy in relation to the United States is increasingly becoming a reality.

Western European interests do not always correspond on every question, not only on specific and strategic questions, with the interests of the United States. This is shown not only by the example of the gas pipeline. It is also the case with policy in relation to Eastern Europe, the deployment of Pershing II, the economic blockade against the Eastern European socialist countries, the Moscow Olympics, the Vietnam war, the Middle East and other issues. I think that we have not examined in great detail the anatomy of the policy of Western Europe's autonomy in relation to the United States, and this is a very significant phenomenon, Grlickov said.

Replying to the question about our people's occasional alarm because the Yugoslav attitude to military rule in Poland is not entirely clear to them, in particular when one bears in mind that the majority is convinced that the martial law has trampled democratic relations in Polish society, Aleksandar Grlikov said that our citizens are rightly alarmed. They are conscious of the fact, he said, that socialism cannot be created by martial law and that martial law always seeks to perpetuate itself. Martial law, in principle, is not intimately linked with socialist democracy. I think, Grlickov adds, that Polish communists are aware of this.

Assessing our relations with our neighbors, Dr Grlickov said that we have good political, economic and other relations with all neighbors except Bulgaria and Albania. Readiness has been expressed by both sides to solve specific problems in the interests of both sides, while respecting the principles of the United Nations on relations between states, including noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and the peaceful resolution of disputes. Bulgaria does not recognize the minority rights of Macedonians in Bulgaria and by not recognizing the Macedonian nation it limits in objective terms the development of better mutual relations. There are very many signs of the need for caution and distrust. First of all, there is an enormous amount of literature in which the size of Bulgaria, according to the San Stefano Treaty, is exaggerated, which feeds ideas about a greater Bulgaria. Then there is communication with Mestrovic, some Ustasha member of the leadership abroad, and all this promotes individual control [autokontrola] in the development of mutual relations [as received]. If they want to open up broader political room for the development of our mutual relations, and we certainly want this, then we cannot be asked to shelve the problem of the Macedonian minority and deal with something that only sets limits. We want the development of good neighborly relations and we are working sincerely on this.

Albania interferes directly and publicly in our internal affairs, Grlickov said, adding that we shall not allow this. If we have erred once, then we certainly will not repeat it. We have not taken and do not intend to take repressive measures in the sphere of mutual economic relations. We are trying to renew agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation, on a reciprocal basis. We do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of Albania, but we will not allow it to interfere in ours. The quality of our mutual relations depends on this, Dr Grlickov concluded.

ALBANIA'S 'IRREDENTIST PASSIONS' NOTED, DECRIED

LD102254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0723 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The official Yugoslav representative recently repeated Yuguslavia's principled attitude to all forms of terrorism. It was reaffirmed that Yugoslavia, regardless of who inspired them and with what aims, has always considered that terrorist actions are directed against sovereignty, integrity, cooperation between countries and their security, and stability and peace in general. Such a stance is of all the more principled significance in relation to neighboring countries, that is, countries of the Balkans and the broader region to which Yugoslavia belongs.

The direct occasion for reaffirming these well-known stances was the recent official statement by the Albanian Ministry of Internal Affairs on the landing of a terrorist group on the shores of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, despite Albania's current attitude and policy toward Yugoslavia. Nor did the Yugoslav media join with those who expressed doubt in Tirana's official communique on this, regardless of the lack of some essential details. Moreover, the self-styled "King" Leka attempted to supplement the communique, only to deny what he had said the day after. But in one respect he remained consistent, that he is in favor of terrorist actions and of empty dreams of a "greater Albania."

Like every legal state devoted to peace on its own territory and throughout the world, Yugoslavia has reasons for censuring terrorism severely. Among other things, since the last war it has had quite a lot of problems with terrorist actions inspired from abroad. In this rich chronology in which Ustasha, Chetnik and other fascist forces defeated in the war were represented, Albania, unfortunately, has played and continues to play one of the more significant roles.

Without going too far back into the past, it is sufficient to recall Albania's official position on the illegal, conspiratorial, destructive, anti-constitutional activities of counterrevolutionary Albanian nationalists, chauvinists and irredentists in Kosovo last March. On several occasions in that period the most official persons in Albania not only approved of, but also encouraged activities directed against the constitutional order and socio-political system of the SFRY. Thus, in recent months the gathering of the "Democratic Front of Albania" and the recently-held congress of the "Union of Albanian Working Youth" directed open challenges to Albanian irredentists to continue terrorism, that is the struggle against the legal Yugoslav leadership and for a change in the constitutional system, with the affirmation of Tirana's territorial aspirations to Yugoslavia, that is, the dream of a "greater Albania."

The legal and normal desire of every country to pursue a nonaligned policy has always met with Yugoslavia's fullest support, for this is the essence of its well-known, principled policy. This is even more significant if it can be reaffirmed in the long term, first and foremost in the stability of its close neighbors and the region to which all Balkan countries belong. With its current attitude toward Yugoslavia -- a policy of encouraging nationalism, low chauvinistic and irredentist passions and aims along members of the Albanian nationality within the SFRY -- Albania directly threatens stability and security in the Balkans, and in the wider region to which all Balkan countries belong. It thereby also eventually threatens its own security. This is not in Yugoslavia's interest either, for it has always shown, through its good neighborly behavior toward Albania, that it considers Albanian independence, security and stability to be one of the elements of its own security.

Hence the Albanian leaders' current policy is more irresponsible and adventurist, especially in relation to their own country's security, because it coincides with a period of increased international tension and confrontations.

Such behavior by these leaders can in no way be in the interests of the people of Albania, who have always enjoyed the sympathy and support of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, nor is it in the interests of Albanian security. On the contrary, the question arises of whether this allows activity by foreign powers. Tirana says it is against such activity, but in fact it is carrying out a policy which permits it, thereby threatening stability and security in the Balkans and beyond.

'Hostile Propaganda' Scored

LD090916 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1946 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 6 (TANJUG) -- Albania continues its overt and incessant interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, and in different ways even displays its claims on parts of Yugoslav territory.

Tirana does this in spite of continuous endeavors by Yugoslavia for an all-round development or relations with Albania on the principles of the observance of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs, the Social Council for Foreign Relations of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia assessed on Friday.

The hostile propaganda from Albania, in addition to having the anti-Yugoslav note, also has a pronounced anti-Serbian one, says an announcement from the council session.

To justify the untenable thesis on an alleged Yugoslav, and, especially, Serbian responsibility for the state of Yugoslav-Albanian relations, Albania is seeking to upset inter-nationality relations between the nations and nationalities which are led naturally to live together.

In this way, it assumes historical responsibility for the future of relations between, and the security of, the Balkan countries.

The increasingly significant results being achieved in normalizing the situation in Kosovo -- the main contribution to which is given precisely by members of the Albanian nationality -- indicate that the protagonists of Albanian propaganda are more and more losing ground, notes the announcement.

Bearing in mind the long-term interests of the peoples of the two countries, Yugoslvaia, and, within its boundaries, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, will continue to endeavour for the fullest possible development of Yugoslav-Albanian relations and cooperation in all spheres of common interest.

It has to be noted that this cooperation must be based on complete equality, concludes the Social Council for Foreign Relations of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

AUWY Congress Assailed

LD091340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1437 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pristina, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- The latest attacks made at the Eighth Congress of Albanian Youth represent a continuation of lies, insults and grave accusations against our country. These attacks were recently voiced at the congress of the Albanian Workers Party. The speech by Lumturi Rexha, secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Youth, in fact "goes into hopeless depths to stir up national hatred among young people living in Kosovo. Such stances deeply contravene the policy of good neighborliness," ZERI I RINISE (The Voice of Youth), organ of the Socialist Youth Federation of Kosovo, emphasizes in its latest issue.

We do not wish to lecture anyone but we consider, the commentary emphasizes, that the congress of the Albanian youth should have above all found a solution for improving the position of its own young generation, which lives under a Stalinist regime, for which Enver Hoxha's "Marxism-Leninism" is responsible.

The youth of Kosovo do not need any lectures. It was, is and will be resolutely capable of opposing the activity by irredentists and all other enemies since this activity is above all directed against the interests of young people in Kosovo.

After extensive description of concrete examples of national equality in our country and the possibility of affirmation of the Albanian nationality in the socialist self-managing community, ZERI I RINISE emphasizes that the youth of Kosovo -- Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and others -- reject all attacks on our community of equal nations and nationalities and all calls to national hatred embodied in the stances voiced at the congress of the Albanian youth.

CONFLICTS IN EUROCOMMUNIST PARTIES DISCUSSED

AU081756 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1657 3 Oct 82 p 48

[The "From the 45th Parallel" column arti .e by Miodrag Marovic : "Eurocommunists From Within"]

[Text] It is not easy for Marchais and it is even less easy for Carrillo. Berlinguer also is not tranquil. What is it that is happening with the axis of the phenomenon of our times: the Eurocommunism which has so strongly shaken the workers' movement in the world.

The question seems strange just as do the statements made in the opening lines of the article. In France, the communists share power with the socialists; in Spain, it is the November elections that are awaited to enable Felipe Gonzalez to take over the directing helm of the country in a coalition with the social democrats or without them but, in any event, with the support of the communists; in Italy, time works for the most influential and largest party of the left, the Communist Party, which is not idle but is adapting itself to the new circumstances. No more favorable conditions could be wished for; the development of events and the atmosphere in these countries are those for which the communists waited and which they wanted. What then is the cause of concern and shocks?

The other side of the coin lacks all splendor. To put it more precisely, it is very dark in two of the three aforementioned parties. Let us consider the reasons in order:

The French communists sit in their country's government side by side with the socialists but, in the history of the four decades, their influence among voters has never been weaker than now. Thus, in their position, they can only act as mere accompanying partners of the more powerful socialists and they only follow the program of the socialists. At the same time, everything is in ferment in the party itself.

The party congress at the beginning of the year did not even try to provide answers to countless questions raised and criticisms made in the period before the congress which was characterized by the renegading of the communist intellectuals that has now become permanent. The congress' perfectly glazed unity not only failed to put an end to internal rebellions but apparently only inflamed them even more strongly. It is true that now everything is taking place in somewhat different forms: the public sniping between the rebels and the party leadership in the press has been apparently abandoned; bitter discussions are being held within the party itself but their echoes find their way also to the pages of the newspapers under communist influence. Democratic centralism is respected but silence is not kept.

In the Spanish Communist Party, the situation is even more difficult. The party congress held this year supported Santaigo Carrillo but did so at such sacrifices that many called it a hollow victory. A quarter of the party's members left its ranks; a large group of expelled officials is forming a new political alliance "for the renewal of the left," placing itself between the communists and the socialists; other renegading acts, labeled in public as "pro-Soviet" or nationalist, have resulted in the formation of separate parallel parties in Catalonia and the Basque provinces; and the crisis in the remaining part of the leadership cannot but have an effect on the communists of the heretofore loyal Workers' Commission, the Spanish variety of left trade unions.

All this has been happening and continues to happen on the eve of great political changes in the country when, only 7 years after General Franco's demise, Spain should once again have a socialist government (the last previous socialist government was formed nearly half a century ago, in the middle of the thirties).

And also in the Italian Communist Party, not everything is calm. The agitation within the party has continued for years. There are conflicts between different concepts of the party and its role under the contemporary conditions of political struggle. The opposition to Berlinguer must not be underrated and the influence of dogmatic currents, interwoven with radical slogans, is especially strong at the grass roots, among the lowest social strata of workers. It is no secret that these currents receive encouragement also from outside. But this party is not covering up this struggle, and I would say that this fact is the essential difference between this party and the other two Eurocommunist parties.

It seems that the core of current convulsions, conflicts and dilemmas that are shaking the Eurocommunists was concisely expressed in one sentence by Manual Ascarate in his recent interview. Answering a question about the causes of the crisis in the Spanish Communist Party, in which he was a member of its inner leadership for 2 decades and from which he was expelled only recently, he laconically noted: "We were Eurocommunists on the outside but we were not so within!"

An analysis of this thought of manifold significance leads to the essence of the problem. And the problem is obviously in the fact that, having chosen the democratic path of struggle for socialism and for socialism with the highest degree of democratic relations, the Eurocommunists cannot themselves retain the old type of party involving an authoritarian method of leadership and a monolithic unity. These characteristics adorned the Leninist type of communist parties which was characteristic and, I would say, also inevitable in the period of armed revolutions, characteristic and inevitable as a form of transition to socialism. The Eurocommunists are in favor of political struggle and peaceful transition to socialism through social reforms. It is evident that it is not enough to merely renounce the theoretical designations in the manner of rejecting Leninism but that the party itself must also change within to make its Eurocommunist orientation complete and whole and to insure that it will not follow the rule: Toward others, we are democrats but among ourselves, we are autocrats in the name of some kind of "higher" goals.

On one occasion, Marchais was exposed to the following barrage by journalists: "Mr Marchais, the Eurocommunists claim that they want to win power by democratic means. We believe that. But tell us whether you will also relinquish power at the will of the voters." Marchais answered: "We would fully respect the will of the voters."

The next question was: "How can it be believed that you will respect the will of the voters which does not suit you if, even within your own party, you allow no views which are different from yours?" Marchais said: "You speak about the French Communist Party as though nothing has changed in it. We were such once but we are such no longer!"

All this obviously explains why the Eurocommunists are now concerning themselves so much with themselves and their own internal problems. This is the crossroads which will determine both the durability and the depth of the turn which the eurocommunist ideas introduced in the communist movement in the West. The internal evaluations in establishing and developing democratic relations among themselves also determine to a great extent the growth of trust and of the orientations which they advocate and with which they wage the political struggle to influence various strata of the population.